

Football Hero Missing After Being Charged With Murder

Agreement to Surrender Apparently Breached As Simpson Disappears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — O. J. Simpson, the most brilliant professional football player of his generation, went on the run Friday just before he was to be arraigned on charges of murdering his former wife and a waiter whose corpses were found outside her home.

A Los Angeles police official stunned a press conference with the announcement that Mr. Simpson was a fugitive from justice. "The Los Angeles Police Department right now is actively searching for Mr. Simpson," said the official, David Gascon. "The Los Angeles Police Department is also very unhappy with the activities surrounding his failure to surrender."

Mr. Gascon said, "We hope to have him in custody soon."

Through his lawyer, Robert Shapiro, Mr. Simpson had agreed to surrender for a formal arraignment in a Los Angeles court.

Then, a few minutes before Mr. Simpson's scheduled appearance at police headquarters, Mr. Gascon conducted a press conference, where he declared that Mr. Simpson had disappeared.

The charges — which could carry the death penalty — came as a shock because of the quiet dignity Mr. Simpson projected in a public life that followed his athletic career. In recent years he was an actor in movies and television and a sports commentator — a familiar and reassuring presence.

The formal complaint against Mr. Simpson, filed earlier Friday, alleged that he "did willfully, unlawfully and with malice and aforethought, murder Nicole Brown Simpson, a human being."

"It is further alleged that in the commission and attempted commission of the above offense, said defendant, Orenthal James Simpson, personally used a deadly and dangerous weapon. To wit: a knife," the felony complaint continued.

The same charge was repeated for the murder of Ronald Lyle Goldman, the waiter.

Investigators had made no secret of the fact since the murders Sunday night that Mr. Simpson, 45, was a prime suspect in the killing of Mrs. Simpson, 35, and Mr. Goldman, 25.

In the days that followed the killings, the police leaked details of their investigation: the

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Germany Begins Its Defense Triumphantly



Bolivia's Luis Cristaldo pressing the German midfielder Stefan Effenberg on Friday in the World Cup opener in Chicago.

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune
CHICAGO — Defending champion Germany opened the World Cup on Friday with a 1-0 victory over Bolivia, a result more exciting than the score might have indicated, and therefore illuminating to the largely unenthusiastic American audience.

The Germans were skittish in the opening minutes of their first meaningful game since losing the European Championship to Denmark two years ago. No doubt the surroundings added to their nerves. Remnants of streamers and teenage Americans in strange costumes were still being cleared when the Germans wandered across the field practically unnoticed — the defending champions, masters of the world's greatest game.

They had been deprived of their traditional stadium warmup by a ceremony of unquestioned enthusiasm and a revealing pointlessness. And so the spirit was exactly right, the best anyone could hope for. Joao Havelange, the Brazilian president of the international soccer federation, FIFA, was applauded while President Bill Clinton was received with a bass of boating; but then ignorance is bliss.

Six years of mystery and wonder preceding this World Cup finally collected outside of Soldier Field as the majority of spectators — apparently suburban Americans — found themselves merging with the ethnic cultures which happily will assume a professional role over the ensuing month. For those Americans who genuinely love their Milwaukee version of the game, the singing and flag-waving passion was something foreign and never properly explained — now it was here among them, chanting and dancing. Inside the stadium the loudest roar came up after the American national anthem — not out of rivalry but rather in spirit, in the proper spirit.

Then, suddenly, it was here. The game was in play and the Germans, already in a father before the opening whistle, were slow to establish their strengths. The referee, Arturo Brizio of Mexico, was not so hesitant —

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Korean Trip 'Good Omen,' Carter Says; U.S. Unsure

White House and Asians Want to Know if North Has Given In to Pressure

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

SEOUL — In a perplexing end to his mission to North Korea, former President Jimmy Carter, who called the country's 32-year old leader, Kim Il Sung, on Friday and called the trip "a good omen for the future," while the White House and the Asian allies struggled to understand if the North had given in or simply muddled the case for United Nations sanctions.

The unusual sight of a former president negotiating directly with the dictator who started the Korean War 44 years ago took another strange twist when Mr. Carter reassured his host that the White House had "stopped" the sanction activity in the United Nations "related to the North's nuclear program. Mr. Kim was obviously pleased."

But hours later, Mr. Carter was contradicted by the White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, and by the Clinton administration's chief coordinator on Korean issues, Robert L. Gallucci. Mr. Gallucci said he was trying to verify, through diplomatic channels, the exact meaning of Mr. Kim's vague promises to open up his country's nuclear facilities after high level, official talks with Washington.

Until they can determine if the promises constitute a new initiative, Mr. Gallucci said, "we are going to continue consultations in New York on a sanctions resolution."

Similarly, as they were headed out on Mr. Kim's yacht, Mr. Carter said the Clinton administration had "provisionally agreed" to go ahead with the high-level talks that North Korea has long demanded.

But American officials said there would be no such talks unless they determined that Mr. Kim had actually agreed to "freeze" the North's nuclear program, assuring that it could not produce more weapons from the nuclear fuel it has recently extracted from its largest reactor. Still, there were reports that Mr. Gallucci might soon meet a senior North Korean official.

There was suspicion that Mr. Kim might have given up considerably less than Mr. Carter's optimistic tone would suggest. Many of his offers were repackaged proposals that the Clinton administration had previously found unacceptable.

The North Korean leader's offer to allow two United Nations inspectors to remain in the country did constitute progress, but only in the narrowest sense. Until Monday, when the North Korean government announced it was leaving the International Atomic Energy Agency, the continued presence of those inspectors was taken as the fulfillment of a treaty obligation.

In Seoul, officials said Mr. Carter's trip offered some new opportunities, but was also filled with risks, and they clearly feared that Mr. Carter was not in command of the complexities of North-South relations.

"I think that the U.S. has the same view we do, a mix of concern and expectation," a top South Korean official said Friday. Several Asian diplomats said Friday that the Clinton administration was caught unprepared for negotiations through Mr. Carter, who was ostensibly on a private visit.

The Chosun Ilbo, one of South Korea's most prominent newspapers, said in the edition prepared for Saturday that South Korea "could not hide the bewilderment at such a turn of events."

"There is nothing new in the North Korean proposal," it said. It added that "for an administration that has been emphasizing its close cooperation with Washington, it was difficult to hide its dissatisfaction with Clinton" for speaking before sorting out the North's intentions.

Still, the hope is that Mr. Kim's statements, particularly as they filter down through the tightly controlled North Korean government, will end the cycle of threats and counterthreats that have escalated tensions in recent weeks. If the effort fails, one American official here noted, "we can turn the sanctions back on fairly quickly."

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Clinton has time. It will most likely take weeks to get the sanctions resolution through the Security Council, and then a 30-day grace period kicks in before the first, mild steps are put into effect.

In Washington, specialists said that North Korea's latest offer contained little new. But President Clinton's willingness to take the North Koreans up on it anyway signals an abrupt shift of position.

U.S. Prepares to Ship Military Supplies to Rwanda

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Shipments of limited amounts of U.S. military equipment to African peacekeeping troops in Rwanda are set to begin Sunday, but there are growing fears that the ethnic carnage in Rwanda will spill over into Burundi before the peacekeepers are fully deployed, Clinton administration officials said.

Stung by criticism that it has done too little, too late to stop the mass killing in Rwanda, the administration presented officials from three

agencies at a White House briefing to stress that Washington has contributed more than \$115 million in humanitarian aid to Rwanda and Burundi in the current fiscal year, and that more is coming.

They stressed the difficulty of deciding what to do and who should do it in Rwanda, a lawless country with no effective government, with millions of desperate people fleeing the fighting and fragile neighbors apprehensive about actions that might affect them.

Speaking on condition that they not be identified, the officials recounted what they said were the administration's efforts to rally an international community paralyzed by the extent of the killing, and to marshal assistance for the hundreds of thousands of Rwandans who have fled their country since civil war erupted April 6.

"We even paid for removing corpses from Lake Victoria," one of the officials said, explaining that it was a health precaution.

But they said the aid effort, and the work of Ghanaian and other African peacekeeping

troops, could easily be overwhelmed by a new outbreak of violence between the same Hutu and Tutsi tribal groups in Burundi if an estimated 2 million Rwandans fleeing rebel troops cross the border into Burundi.

Burundi had its own mass bloodletting in fighting between Tutsis and Hutus last fall after the country's first freely elected president was overthrown in a coup. The current Rwandan crisis erupted when the replacement president

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Russia to Sign Wednesday for New NATO Ties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozhevnikov of Russia is to sign the Partnership for Peace accord here Wednesday, initiating a post-Cold War relationship that is expected eventually to far exceed a basic cooperation program with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A NATO spokesman, Florent Sijssen, said Friday that the Russians had informed the alliance that Mr. Kozhevnikov intended to sign the accord at a ceremony Wednesday at NATO headquarters.

He said that the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, and other allied foreign ministers would attend the ceremony.

Russia and NATO will also issue a document on the relationship they want to develop beyond a basic partnership, officials said.

One diplomat, who asked not to be named, said that this would involve consultations on European political and military matters, on nuclear arms and safety issues and on preventing the spread of arms of mass destruction to unstable governments.

Russian and NATO officials will begin drafting a text during the weekend.

NATO officials again stressed that Russia would not be given a say in how the alliance is run.

"As to direct participation in NATO bodies," a diplomat said, "the answer is clearly, 'No!'"

Nor will NATO yield to a demand by Moscow that it scale back its role as Europe's principle post-Cold War security organization.

Moscow has demanded that the alliance place

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Women from an Islamic fundamentalist group demonstrating Friday in Dhaka, Bangladesh. They were demanding the execution of Taslima Nasreen, a writer who has been in hiding since a court ordered her arrest this month on blasphemy charges.

Islamic Vigilante Justice Critics Say Pakistani Blasphemy Laws Fuel a Rise in Religious Fanaticism

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

LAHORE, Pakistan — It was a classic gangland-style shooting, but the targets were not Mafia dons, drugs dealers or informants. They were Christian defendants in an Islamic blasphemy trial, and the gunmen were religious fanatics.

The victims, including 13-year-old Salamati Masih, were standing at a bus stop here two months ago when three men on a motorcycle drove by and sprayed them with blasts from a pump-action shotgun and a small caliber pistol, according to police reports.

Salamati, the youngest person ever to be charged with blasphemy in Pakistan, where the crime carries a mandatory death sentence, was shot in the hand and died under a nearby car. A co-defendant, Manzoor Masih, 40, and the father of 10 children, was fatally shot in the back, side and head, and another co-defendant, Rehmat Masih, 37, was critically wounded in the stomach. John Joseph, a social worker who had been accompanying the trio, was shot through the neck and jaw.

"It was a state of frenzy," said the defendants' attorney, Naeem Shakir, who ran to the scene from his office shortly after the shooting. "But we could understand what had happened because we had come to expect it. The Muslim fundamentalists had taken the law into their own hands."

Human rights activists, government officials and intellectuals are using the April 5 incident as a catalyst to fight two increasingly related and uphill battles in Pakistan: one

against a rise in religious fanaticism, the other against the country's blasphemy laws.

Critics charge that the laws — which mandate death for anyone who "by any imputation, innuendo, or insinuation, directly or indirectly, defiles the sacred name of the Holy Prophet Mohammed" — are being abused by Muslim fundamentalists to harass Christians and other minorities.

Although no one has been executed under the laws, critics say that they are routinely abused by fanatics to settle personal scores. Frequently, they say, blasphemy cases hinge on flimsy evidence and end up pitting the testimony of Muslims — who account for 97 percent of Pakistan's 126 million people — against the word of minorities.

Suspects often are jailed without being officially charged and held for years without bond while religious extremists whip local Muslims into a frenzy, making a safe and fair trial almost impossible.

The victims are not always minorities. Two weeks after the bus stop assault, a devout Muslim doctor in the town of Gujranwala, about 120 kilometers (75 miles) north of Lahore, was killed by a frenzied mob after he slipped at his home and accidentally turned a page of the Koran on a stove. According to published accounts of the event, the doctor, Farooq Sajjad, was jailed after burning the Koran, and a local cleric encouraged a pack of fanatics to storm the jail, kill him and set his body afire. There have been no arrests.

"The whole country is being held ransom

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Kiosk

'Rethink' Sought on AIDS Research

PARIS (Reuters) — Dr. Luc Montagnier, the co-discoverer of the AIDS virus, called Friday for a drastic rethinking of research to overcome failures in the hunt for a vaccine and treatments. In a speech to health ministers, the French scientist said that although he was not discouraged by what he called

"meager" results, researchers "must first carry out a heart-rending rethink of our beliefs." He said efforts were needed to make vaccines against what he called the more central elements of the virus.

Crossword

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American Juries Are Suddenly Becoming Stingier

By Richard Perez-Pena
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In this land of big lawsuits, the growth of multimillion-dollar jury awards has been halted: Juries nationwide have become markedly tougher on people who sue doctors, insurance companies and other deep-pocketed defendants, siding less often with plaintiffs.

In 1992, plaintiffs won 52 percent of the personal injury cases decided by jury verdicts, down from 63 percent in 1989, according to Jury Verdict Research, a legal publishing concern in Horsham, Pennsylvania, that is the only one nationally to compile such data. And there are indications that the downward trend continued last year.

The research also indicates that, despite the occasional colossal award that generates great publicity and revives claims that juries have run amok, the size of awards has leveled off.

Theories abound as to why the shift has

occurred, but the most widely accepted seems to be that criticism leveled at juries and their perceived largesse by two of the most affluent defendants — the medical profession and the insurance industry — has sunk in.

"There's been such a campaign by the insurance industry, by people like Dan Quayle, saying these big awards are killing our society," said Brian Sheaker, editorial director of Jury Verdict Research. "People see this in the media, and when they get on juries they think, 'I'm not going to contribute to this.'"

James F. McHugh, an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, said, "There's less of a sense among juries that it's other people's money we're dealing with."

Juries, he added, "are aware that we all pay these costs in the form of insurance premiums. The acid test of this attitude, lawyers and judges say, is in personal injury cases, in which individual plaintiffs are often pitted against corporate defendants and, almost invariably, against the defendants' insurance companies.

By contrast, practitioners say, juries' attitudes have not changed in cases of contract disputes or fraud suits, for example, that tend to pit one company against another.

Some lawyers, like Stephen Perkins, president of the New York State Trial Lawyers Association, say they have seen no evidence of greater jury skepticism regarding "plaintiffs' claims." "Juries still do what's right," he said. "I think the insurance industry message is being filtered through some very observant eyes."

But the numbers point to a shift. From 1961 to 1991, a plaintiff's chances of prevailing at trial in personal injury suits changed remarkably little, never rising above 63 percent or falling below 57 percent in any year. Then came the drop to 52 percent in 1992.

"I've seen a kind of conservatism among juries, and you get defendants' verdicts that you might not have a few years ago," said Justice Helen E. Freedman of New York State Supreme Court. "Juries say they're very concerned about the high verdicts you read about

in the newspaper — though they don't ever hear about the verdicts for the defendant — and they're very concerned about the high costs of health care and insurance."

Stephen H. Mackauf, chairman of the medical malpractice committee of the New York County Lawyers Association, said, "Now when I question juries, I find they come in with strong negative opinions about lawsuits, where they didn't used to."

Mr. Mackauf, a partner at Gair, Gair, Conason, Steigman & Mackauf, and other trial lawyers said the change was most noticeable among middle-class jurors, many of whom pay health insurance premiums and are aware of rising medical costs and jury verdicts.

Michael Mone, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, said television advertisements for personal injury lawyers might have enhanced the trend. "I think juries are off-putted by some of that advertising," he said. "It

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Moscow Mayor's Star on Rise

Is He a National Power or Just a Local Boss?

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The standoff between President Boris N. Yeltsin and the holdover Congress of People's Deputies was nearing a climax as a turning point in the city of Moscow — on national television — the dismissal of Mayor Yuri Luzhkov of Moscow, a Yeltsin loyalist.

Suddenly, from off-camera, a booming, derisive "Ho-ho-ho!" cut through the speaker's complaint. Astonished, the legislators fell silent as the mayor himself, gripping the lectern, dismissed their demand.

"Only the voters of Moscow can fire me," Mr. Luzhkov said with supreme confidence.

More than a year later, the Congress of People's Deputies is gone, Moscow's obstreperous City Council is gone and Mr. Luzhkov himself — with his massive bald cannonball of a head, broad pugnacious chest and jolly laugh — is undisputed Boss of Moscow. Now, having just bested a deputy prime minister in a public and nasty battle for control over Moscow's property, Mr. Luzhkov is more than that. He is also a national power and is frequently mentioned as a potential successor to Mr. Yeltsin.

To some, Moscow's mayor has emerged as a hero, a scrapper who plunges into the icy Moscow River in midwinter and sticks up for simple, honest Muscovites against organized crime bosses and traders from Armenia and Azerbaijan, whom many Russians view as wily, dark-skinned speculators.

To others, Mr. Luzhkov is a despot ruling over a corrupt administration who stifles entrepreneurship and investment by keeping his hands in every possible venture. He controls everything from the sale of valuable land to the appearance of neighborhood shopfronts — launching plans for grand skyscrapers and amusement parks while many city roads are practically impassable due to potholes.

Certainly, for anyone wanting to do business or make deals in Moscow — and one-third of foreign investment in Russia ends up here — he is the man to see.

The mayor often seems to enjoy playing the role of a U.S.-style machine boss — "Richard J. Luzhkov," as one diplomat called him, a reference to the former Chicago mayor, Richard J. Daley.

To an audience of American businessmen this week, Mr. Luzhkov did not bother to apologize for the crime, corruption and murky legal structure that discourage many investors. Instead, he berated American businesses for lagging behind their European counterparts in investing here.

"Those who really want to do business in fact do business, solving all these problems one way or another," he said. "They set up joint ventures, which are always successful and always reap profits."

The Moscow city government is involved in many of those joint ventures — 168, according to an article in the newspaper Moscow News. Mr. Luzhkov said the city was working with foreign companies to start a bread-dough factory.

Russia's largest brewery and several real-estate and hotel ventures.

The mayor or his deputies often turn up on the boards of joint ventures and companies that do business with the city, according to another newspaper, Novaya Gazeta, which said that documents do not make clear whether the officials are doing this as private individuals or on behalf of the city government.

"The mayor has turned Moscow into a virtual fiefdom, monopolizing all commerce and transport," the author of the article, Vladimir Kucherenko, wrote.

It was for control of Moscow's property that Mr. Luzhkov went to war against Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli Chubais, chief of Mr. Yeltsin's privatization program. The battle showed how Russia's politics have changed from a struggle between reformers and Communists to a competition for the spoils of state property.

Mr. Chubais's program, now being carried out everywhere but in Moscow, called for most state-

owned factories and stores to be sold off — in part to workers at nominal prices, in part for vouchers that every citizen received and in part at auctions to the highest bidder. Mr. Luzhkov, claiming he could get more revenue by selling or leasing city-owned property his way, refused to go along.

Mr. Chubais accused the mayor of breaking the law. He warned that the mayor was provoking a "social explosion" among workers. Finally, he appealed to the nation's top prosecutor, demanding that Mr. Luzhkov be charged with criminal negligence.

Moscow's mayor would not yield. When Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin ordered Mr. Luzhkov to get in line, Mr. Luzhkov still refused. And last Friday, Mr. Yeltsin sided with the man who had stood by his side during the bloody confrontation last fall with the congress.

Many lawyers and businessmen complain that Mr. Luzhkov's insistence on keeping the city bureaucracy involved in so many commercial enterprises opens the door to corruption. "It's pay as you go," an American lawyer said.

"He's trying to stick his finger in every pie," said another. "It's extortion."

Mr. Luzhkov dismissed all allegations of corruption in city government as absurd. He said his efforts to develop business in Moscow were only intended to increase city revenues.

'He's trying to stick his finger in every pie. It's extortion.'
An American lawyer

Churches Take on Bonn Over Asylum-Seekers

By Steve Vogel

Washington Post Service

HAMBURG — Some have shown up unannounced at the door of the Paulus Church in Hamburg's blue-collar Altona neighborhood, nervously asking for help. Others have been brought by neighbors, friends or other contacts. They all want the same thing: a place to hide from the German police.

They are unsuccessful asylum-seekers, foreigners who came to Germany looking for a new home but whose requests to stay have been turned down by a country that has had its fill of refugees and is deporting them in ever-increasing numbers.

But across the country, more and more asylum-seekers have been given sanctuary by churches, such as Paulus, where they had come as a last resort. Invoking the memory of Jews given sanctuary during the Third Reich — and shame that not more was done — a growing number of churches are making use of civil disobedience to resist an asylum policy they view as inhumane.

Last year, responding to public anger about asylum-seekers flooding Germany from Eastern Europe, Africa and other areas, the Parliament in Bonn voted to sharply tighten its liberal laws affording foreigners asylum and to make it easier for the government to deport those rejected. Almost 95 percent of asylum-seekers are now rejected, and the police have stepped up efforts to apprehend those trying to

go underground after they are turned down.

"The churches must show the state that what it has done is unjust," said Wolfram Stauffer, pastor of Paulus, a Lutheran church that has taken a leading role in organizing sanctuary to asylum-seekers in Hamburg. "It may be the law, but it's not right."

An informal network of about 200 churches, Protestant and Catholic, has sprung up around Germany, coordinating at both the local and national level to provide refugees with shelter.

"Civil disobedience simply is not a strong tradition in Germany, but nonetheless a strong movement has developed," said a spokesman for Pro-Asyl, an organization lobbying for foreigners' rights.

A dozen churches in Hamburg are sheltering asylum-seekers, according to organizers. About 40 churches in Berlin are doing the same, while another large network has sprung up in Cologne.

In Bavaria last month, fearing that police were preparing a raid, 400 people formed a human chain around a Catholic church to protect a Kurdish couple and their child, who had been given refuge inside. The Kurds have since gone into hiding with the help of the church.

Nearly a year after the new asylum law went into effect last July, officials in Bonn have declared it a great success. More than 161,000 foreigners sought asylum in Germany during the first three months of 1993; only 44,000 came in the same period this year, a drop of 72 percent.

Many more rejected asylum-seekers are being deported; 5,383 were sent home in 1990, 10,798 in 1992 and 35,915 in 1993.

The government credits the new

law with defusing tensions that had led to a rise of neo-Nazi violence. Pastor Stauffer instead sees dark parallels with the past.

"The deterioration of rights for refugees, that's the way it was for the Jews during the Third Reich," said Pastor Stauffer. "More and more rights were taken away, and finally their lives were taken away. That's why the changes to the asylum law last year were an alarm that our democracy could become undone."

Officials in Bonn say that those being evicted are not political but economic refugees, people seeking a piece of the fabled German good life, facing no threat other than poverty in their homelands. Asylum supporters dispute this, pointing to deported Kurds who they say were mistreated upon their return to Turkey.

The Paulus Church has hidden about 20 families over the past several years, all of whom, Pastor Stauffer maintains, were in danger

of losing their lives or their liberty if they returned to their homelands.

"If I hadn't come to the church, I would have been out on the street with my children," said a woman who was sheltered by Paulus for three months before authorities agreed to let her stay. "The church was the last hope for me."

Paulus has two homes, owned by parishioners, for hiding asylum seekers, and both are full, one harboring a man from Togo and another a Kurdish family from Turkey.

"We're building a network, but we need more hiding places," said Peter Huettmann, another pastor at Paulus.

Many parishioners are willing to put up refugees for a week or two, but balk at the idea of providing shelter for an indefinite period while the church works to obtain legal papers.

Most parishioners support the program, offering cash if unable to house refugees themselves, according to pastors. Many of the

churches most active in protecting refugees are located in poorer neighborhoods, such as Altona, an ethnically mixed neighborhood.

Fearing bad publicity, the police have thus far been unwilling to apprehend those under protection of churches, although they have no legal protection. "We have legally adopted asylum policies in Germany that everyone should follow. That goes for the churches as well," Interior Minister Manfred Kanther has warned.

On a recent evening in Hamburg, leaders from more than a dozen churches gathered to discuss strategy.

Pastors and church activists discussed how to cajole parishioners into providing hiding places, how to raise money and where to find sympathetic lawyers and doctors to donate medical and legal services.

Some of those attending said they were motivated at least in part by a sense of shame that the church did not play a stronger role in opposing the Third Reich.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Father-Like Justice, And Bobby Is Slapped

When a British constable, Steve Guscott, caught up with a smart-mouthed 14-year-old who had been harassing an elderly couple, he did what he would have done to one of his own sons he slapped him.

But the teenager charged the 42-year-old officer with assault. And now Constable Guscott, who has 20 years of unblemished service, has been ordered to pay fines and compensation of £150 (£230). He faces a disciplinary hearing and may lose his job.

In a story with echoes of the Singapore caning controversy, the constable has become a hero to many people who are disturbed about the rise of crime and who long for a bit of old-fashioned discipline.

Police switchboards have been overwhelmed by calls of support for the officer, who is based in Minehead, west of London. Several British tabloids set up their own hotlines to take calls. The Sun said it took nearly 55,000 calls. The Daily Mirror, more than 20,000, almost all in the bobby's favor.

"There is a growing sense today," The Times said in an editorial, "that decent behavior is as likely to be penalized as reward, and that the legal system tends arbitrarily to make victims of wrongdoers."

Around Europe

What's love got to do with it? Not much anymore, according to a new survey in Germany.

Today's Germans are more cynical about love, have lower expectations, and find it harder and harder to utter the words "I love you," according to the survey, for the weekly Focus.

Twenty years ago, nearly half of Germans agreed with the sentence, "I believe in great and eternal love." The figure today is 27 percent. Germans also appear to be applying tougher standards. In 1974, 38 percent said that they had found their own "great and eternal love," while 45 percent had not. In this year's survey, only 16 percent had found their great love and 73 percent had not.

Reasons cited for the trend: The rising divorce rate has created a growing number of young people skeptical about "lasting love"; today's "me society" does not promote the idea of sacrificing for another; and people find it harder to express their feelings honestly.

The Roman Catholic Church in Portugal is planning to issue special identity cards to priests. Fake priests, it seems, are increasingly common, particularly at vacation time, when they come in, hear confessions, and then run off with the contents of the collection basket.

There appear to be as many short-lived new publications on French newstands these days as there are people asking for money on the Metro. But one new publication has quickly carved what looks like a lasting niche: Infos du Monde, a clear takeoff of some of America's more sensational supermarket tabloids, has sales of 230,000 a week.

With blaring headlines about the "Woman With Three Brains" or the "Man as Thin as a Credit Card," Infos du Monde is hard to overlook — or to take very seriously.

Some stories seem to be re-treads of American tabloid fare — "authentic" photos of an aging John F. Kennedy; a story about babies smuggled into the United States inside watermelons — but others are a veritable sideshow of French inventiveness: the boy whose mouth has been stuck open for two years ("It's practical when I go to the dentist," he says), or the man who lives with an ax stuck in his head (hats are a problem).

With a look of injured innocence, Stéphane de Rosnay, the weekly's creator, told a reporter for Le Point that of course everything in the paper is true. Many readers evidently believe: Newsstand salespeople say some clients think Infos du Monde is published by the ever-so-serious Le Monde.

Brian Knowlton

WORLD BRIEFS

Madrid Shakes Up the Civil Guard

MADRID (AP) — The minister of justice and the interior dismissed most of the senior commanders of the police and paramilitary Civil Guard on Friday as the authorities continued their search for a former Civil Guard chief accused of getting rich on public funds.

The minister, Juan Alberto Belloch, announced the dismissals of three deputy directors of the Civil Guard and five high-ranking national police officials. The national police commissioner and his deputy were relieved of their duties earlier in the week.

Many of those dismissed by Mr. Belloch were considered close to the former Civil Guard director, Luis Roldán, who is wanted on charges of fraud and misappropriation of public funds. The Madrid newspaper Información de Madrid reported Friday that Mr. Roldán was in Angola.

Israel Won't Free 1,300 Palestinians
JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel said Friday that about 1,300 Palestinian prisoners would remain in Israeli jails because they had refused to sign a pledge to give up violence.

The army said it had released about 3,400 Palestinian prisoners under the terms of the May 4 agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization on limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

"About 1,300 additional prisoners refused to sign the declaration that they would refrain in the future from undertaking terrorist actions," an army statement said. "Their remaining is of their own volition," it said.

French Firm Says Drug Was Spiked
PARIS (AFP) — A 9-year-old girl died from an "enormous" dose of cyanide introduced into a vial of France's leading antibiotic for children, the medicine's manufacturers said Friday.

A spokesman for Rógex Bellen Laboratories said the poisoning appeared to involve only one bottle of the medicine, Josacine, and that the company had recalled all unopened bottles of the liquid. Bellen's parent company, state-owned Rhône-Poulenc Roror, said that the spiking was "neither linked to the product nor a manufacturing error, but certainly a criminal act."

An autopsy showed that the girl died of cyanide poisoning less than an hour after taking the contaminated antibiotic in liquid form. The Bellen spokesman said. Sources said the victim died June 11 in a hospital in Le Havre in northern France.

U.S. May Punish Pilots in Shootdown
WASHINGTON (LAT) — The Clinton administration is facing pressure over whether to discipline the pilots of the U.S. warplanes that shot down a pair of American helicopters in the "no-flight" zone over northern Iraq two months ago, according to sources familiar with the case.

A formal report on the incident, on its way to Pentagon officials after a military investigation, is expected to confirm initial indications that the lead fighter pilot, relying on visual observation, mistook the helicopters for Iraqi aircraft. The April 14 incident claimed the lives of all 26 crew members and passengers on the two helicopters, including 15 Americans.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry is coming under pressure from some U.S. military officers to court-martial the pilot on charges of negligence. But the air force chief of staff, General Merrill A. McPeak, is said to be strongly opposed to any such action, on grounds that the pilot's mistake was understandable under the rules of war. The decision is expected to be a difficult one for an administration that already has had its problems with the uniformed services.

China Proposes Talks on Boat Deaths
TAIPEI (AP) — China invited Taiwan on Friday to high-level talks to mend a rift caused by the murder of 24 Taiwanese tourists on a Chinese pleasure boat.

The killings on March 31 soured relations between the two governments after seven years in which Taiwan and China had begun to ease tensions and promote trade and tourism. China initially claimed the deaths were accidental but later changed its explanation, and on Sunday a Chinese court convicted three men of robbing, killing and burning the tourists. It sentenced them to death, but relatives of the victims contended the trial was a cover-up of higher-level culpability.

A statement from China's semi-official Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits acknowledged that the murders had damaged the blossoming détente and said that "an urgent high-level meeting" was needed. No date was proposed, but China said the meetings could be held in Taipei, Beijing or elsewhere.

Jakarta Court Allows Student Appeal
JAKARTA (AP) — The chief justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court on Friday invited students convicted of insulting President Suharto to appeal a decision by a high court to extend their sentences.

The Jakarta High Court last week extended the jail terms of 21 students sentenced for insulting Mr. Suharto from six months each to terms ranging from eight to 14 months. Insulting the head of state carries a maximum penalty of six years in jail.

The students were arrested during a protest at the Parliament building on Dec. 14 at which demonstrators demanded that a special session of the People's Consultative Assembly examine human rights abuses under the Suharto administration. A lawyer for the group said the students were considering whether to appeal.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Warming Up the Welcome in France

PARIS (AFP) — French tourist industry officials have begun another campaign to induce their countrymen to warm up the Gallic welcome for visitors.

In terms that would be familiar to generations of foreign visitors, the campaign organizers lamented "the indifference, the lack of openness, the inability to adapt to new demands, the incomprehension of foreign languages and habits" that, they said, existed in every branch of the tourist and transportation sectors.

It was not just the tourist professionals who came in for criticism: traders, bureaucrats, service industry workers and the population as a whole were severely reprimanded. With the number of French-speakers around the world continuing to decline, the campaign's organizers are setting up a series of initiatives, including multilingual telephone services to help foreign visitors. Multilingual teams will be set up in Paris airports and on the city Metro and railway networks.

A network of roadblocks on roads into the City business district in London after two Irish Republican Army bombings will be kept on because they help ease traffic jams and cut crime. The City corporation said Friday that crime in the "Square Mile" fell by 17 percent last year after the introduction of the traffic checks last year.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said its partner, Air UK, would take over operation of KLM's four times daily service between Amsterdam and Manchester, England, on Oct. 30. Air UK will use a Fokker 100 instead of KLM's Boeing 737, which will be used on other European routes. (APK)

The Naples city bus company has declared war on picketers (organs who are costing it \$6.2 million a year in lost fares, Italian newspapers reported Friday). They quoted city council members and bus company officials in Naples as saying the Camorra, the Naples version of the Mafia, was behind a racket that sold the fake tickets through newsstands and tobacco shops.

A major fire in an undersea tunnel being built beneath the Great Belt waterway at the mouth of the Baltic has halted drilling work for at least 10 days on Denmark's rail-and-road fixed-link project. The project, the biggest construction enterprise in Danish history, is due for completion sometime in 1996.

(Reuters)

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THE AMERICAS / QUICK RETURNS

Clintons' Critic Had Windfall of His Own President Gets Delay In Replying To Lawsuit

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Almost every day for weeks, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato has risen on the Senate floor to denigrate Hillary Rodham Clinton's profits in commodity trades and exhort his colleagues to approve hearings to examine the investments.

Now it turns out that Mr. D'Amato, Republican of New York, has also made a remarkable profit in a speculative foray.

Mr. D'Amato, the leading Senate critic of the Clintons' finances, made \$37,125 in a single day last June in an initial public sale of stock in a small California company called Computer Marketplace.

The senator is the ranking Republican on the Banking Committee, which regulates Wall Street and oversees the Securities and Exchange Commission. His highly profitable trading was

made possible by a Long Island brokerage firm that at the time had fraud charges pending against it by the Securities and Exchange Commission and that has since been fined and sanctioned severely.

The senator said Thursday that his broker at the time had bought 4,500 shares of Computer Marketplace at \$4 a share and sold them later that same day at \$12.25 a share. The stock has since fallen as low as \$1 a share. It closed Thursday at \$3.

As the computer company's underwriter, the brokerage firm, Stratton Oakmont of Lake Success, New York, could decide who could buy the stock. The Computer Marketplace shares were specifically allotted to the senator's account by his broker, and they were unavailable to ordinary investors.

Initial public offerings involve a limited number of shares that are sold to a few select buyers, often favorite customers. New offerings

commonly show immediate profits, sometimes quite substantial. Investors who buy and later sell in the first day's trading often have a risk-free investment.

There is no evidence that the senator's trading violated any laws. Other members of Congress, including the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, have made significant profits from initial offerings.

Mr. D'Amato tried Thursday to distinguish his investment record from Mrs. Clinton's, who parlayed a \$1,000 investment in commodities futures into nearly \$100,000 more than a decade ago.

"I am no Hillary Clinton," he said. "I wish the Clintons had been as forthcoming as I have been."

The senator found himself throwing out the same two explanations as the first lady. Not all of his investments were winners, and the trades were executed by somebody else.

President Gets Delay In Replying To Lawsuit

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — A federal judge has given President Bill Clinton until Aug. 5 to respond to a sexual harassment lawsuit while she decides whether he has immunity in the case.

Judge Susan Webber Wright of U.S. District Court said she expected to decide before then whether to "put everything else on the back burner until the immunity issue is resolved."

Judge Wright held a telephone conference on Thursday with lawyers for Mr. Clinton and Paula Corbin Jones, the former Arkansas state employee who sued him, over whether the president must reply before the courts have decided whether he can be sued.

Mr. Clinton's attorney, Robert S. Bennett, said from Washington that he planned to file a motion claiming immunity for the president because "this court has no authority to hear this case, based on constitutional grounds."

The Supreme Court has ruled that presidents have immunity from being sued for actions taken while in office, but it is not clear whether they can be sued for actions taken before becoming president.

Mr. Clinton was governor of Arkansas when the harassment incident is said to have occurred.

Mr. Bennett said he might argue that a president cannot be held accountable for actions that preceded his term as president. He asked that the immunity question be settled before any response to the specifics of the lawsuit is filed.

Mrs. Jones' lead attorney, Gilbert Davis of Fairfax, Virginia, opposed the request, saying his client had a right to see a response before the immunity question was settled.

Judge Wright said it would be unusual to allow the president to file only the immunity motion. But Mr. Bennett contended there was legal precedent for that.

Mrs. Jones filed her suit in U.S. District Court in Little Rock on May 6. Under court rules, Mr. Clinton had until July 15 to file court papers responding to the allegations. Judge Wright extended the deadline until Aug. 5.

Mrs. Jones alleges that Mr. Clinton made unwelcome sexual advances in a Little Rock hotel room in 1991.

POLITICAL NOTES

Whitewater: Political Theater

WASHINGTON — The hearings on the Whitewater affair in the Senate and the House of Representatives this summer will not be fact-finding sessions so much as a political scrimmage.

Any doubt about that was dispelled this week when the Democrats, by a vote in the Senate and by an agreement of party leaders in the House, insisted that the hearings be limited to aspects of the case not likely to embarrass President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary. Republicans responded with shouts of cover-up.

As the situation now stands, the Senate and House Banking Committees will hold separate public hearings beginning next month. The hearings will be limited to matters the special prosecutor, Robert B. Fiske Jr., will deal with in an interim report to be made public this month.

That report involves questions that have arisen only since Mr. Clinton became president, like the circumstances of the death of Vincent W. Foster Jr., who was deputy White House counsel, and the way the Clinton administration investigated the failure of the Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan Association.

Questions about the Clintons' investment in the Whitewater real-estate venture, their relationship with Madison Guaranty when Clinton was governor of Arkansas, Mrs. Clinton's speculation in commodities futures and many other matters will have to wait at least next year.

The script for the hearings beginning next month is predictable. Republicans will ask the witnesses one question after another about forbidden topics. The Democratic chairmen, Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan and Representative Henry B. Gonzalez of Texas will rule the questions out of order. Then a furious argument will ensue.

Republicans think this will make the Democrats look as if they are protecting the president. Democrats think it will make the Republicans appear to be bullies. Democrats stand behind Mr. Fiske's argument that hearings on questions he has not finished investigating would undermine his inquiry. Republicans say they want to fulfill their constitutional responsibility to engage in oversight into activities by the executive branch.

But when Republicans were in the White House, Democrats in Congress were only too happy to investigate the Watergate and Iran-contra cases

simultaneously with inquiries by special prosecutors. And the matters on which the Republicans want to hold quick hearings occurred long before Mr. Clinton became president. (NYT)

IRS, Keep Thy Records Straight

WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service, which demands that taxpayers be able to produce records to back up all claims of income and deductions, could not live up to that standard itself, according to a study made public by the General Accounting Office of Congress.

In its report, the second annual examination of the IRS's financial statements, the accounting office was "unable to express an opinion on the reliability" of what the agency said because of missing records, "ineffective internal controls and unreliable information."

But the accounting office did find Thursday that the IRS had made improvements in many areas since last year, and that although the agency's records were not good enough to assure there were no "material misstatements" in its financial statements, the spot checks had found no such misstatements. (WP)

Homosexuals Can Seek Asylum

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Janet Reno has issued an order that would allow homosexuals from other countries to seek political asylum in the United States if they can prove that they were victims of government persecution solely because of their sexual preference.

The decision on Thursday affected only a few pending immigration cases. Justice Department officials said they did not know whether it would lead to an increase in the number of gay men and lesbians from abroad who would apply for refugee status on the ground that they would be persecuted if they returned home. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Representative John Kasich, Republican of Ohio, shortly after the House's 234-to-192 vote on Thursday to terminate the Interstate Commerce Commission: "We actually on the floor of the House eliminated a functioning piece of the federal government." (AP)



GENTLY DOWN THE STREET — Alan Nilsson and his uncle, Mike Nilsson, using a canoe to get around Virginia, Minnesota. Heavy rain fell at the rate of an inch an hour, causing flash flood warnings across the Iron Range in northeast Minnesota.

Away From Politics

• Juries choosing between life imprisonment and a death sentence for convicted murderers must be told when a life term would allow no chance of parole, the Supreme Court ruled. The court, by a vote of 7 to 2, struck down a South Carolina law that barred juries from learning about a defendant's ineligibility for parole if sentenced to life instead of death.

• As many as five people have been killed in fishing boat accidents in the last year that may have been caused when their nets became entangled with submarines. Representative Jolene Unsworth, Democrat of Washington, asked the navy secretary, John Dalton, to come up with a way of warning of the presence of submarines.

• In a potential breakthrough in the Los Angeles police labor dispute, Police Protective League leaders have agreed to a tentative contract proposed by Mayor Richard Riordan and other city officials, but the deal still faces significant opposition on the City Council. Sources said the contract offer accepted by the union board of directors would cost the city about \$10 million more than the deal officers voted down in May.

• General Mills Inc. halted shipments of Cheerios and other cereals made of oats treated with an unapproved pesticide, but said that the food was safe and that boxes already in stores would not be recalled. Shipments of Cheerios, Lucky Charms, Oatmeal Crisp and Kaboom made from properly treated oats will resume in a few days.

• The California gnatcatcher has been temporarily placed back on the federal threatened species list by the same judge who ordered the bird removed from the list two months ago. In a ruling May 2, Judge Stanley Sporkin of U.S. District Court ordered the gnatcatcher removed from the list, saying that the government had failed to make available to the public all the data it relied upon when it declared the gnatcatcher threatened. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt responded by making the information public.

• Diesel exhaust could be responsible for causing more than 1,000 cases of lung cancer a year, the California Air Resources Board has tentatively concluded. The move increases pressure on the state to tighten its already stringent regulations on buses, trucks and other vehicles that run on diesel fuel.

AP, Reuters, LAT

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AP, Reuters, LAT

Elbe Bridge Where Armies Met Is History

BERLIN — German road authorities blew up the historic but decaying Torgau Bridge, where American and Soviet armies joined forces finally to defeat Nazi Germany, the police said Friday.

A Torgau police spokesman confirmed a report on German radio that one segment of the 124-year-old bridge spanning the Elbe River, 150 kilometers (90 miles) south of Berlin, was blown up by highway engineers late Thursday.

He said the rest of the bridge, which has been closed to traffic

since a new bridge running next to it was completed last year, would be destroyed in the near future.

A local group had worked to keep the bridge intact as a monument. But authorities said that it would have cost twice as much to repair the bridge as to tear it down.

American and Soviet army veterans recently celebrated the 49th anniversary of their famous meeting on the bridge on April 25, 1945, before a final onslaught on remaining Nazi forces.

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Republicans Play Hardball on Health Bill

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At the urging of Representative Newt Gingrich, the House of Representatives is trying to keep health care legislation from reaching the House floor in a form that could pass.

Despite criticism from Democrats and even from one Republican who accused Mr. Gingrich of putting partisan politics first, Mr. Gingrich said Thursday that Republicans should vote against amendments that might broaden the support for a bill the House Ways and Means Committee is considering.

A few hours later, Republican committee members followed that prescription: all 14 opposed an amendment to soften the bill's impact on small business by providing tax credits to offset their new insurance costs.

But Mr. Gingrich's hardball strategy backfired when Democrats, who previously were divided, stood united and voted unanimously for a series of amendments, even though some made it clear they did not like them and might alter some later. Several said that Mr. Gingrich's moves had unified them.

Mr. Gingrich's comments confirmed in part accusations of obstructionism that Democrats have leveled at Republican leaders, saying they were muzzling moderates in their party and blocking compromise on any health care bill. But they have never provided specifics.

"It's becoming clearer and clearer that they are interested in frustrating action," said Representative Richard J. Gephardt of Missouri, the Democratic leader. While Republicans often claimed that they wanted bipartisan cooperation, he said, "their real intention is to, unfortunately, not do anything."

Republicans, Mr. Gephardt said, were acting like "robots."

In an interview, Mr. Gingrich, of Georgia, responded, "I think it is very sad to see Gephardt reduced to a Clinton level of dishonesty. He said Republicans had repeatedly offered to work with Democrats on health care legislation, but

what they mean by bipartisan is us caving in."

Mr. Gingrich said members of his party were resisting "selling out your principles to pass one bill."

He said he told Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee that "they should do what they think is effective in minimizing the prospect that the Gibbons bill will pass." The committee's bill was proposed by its acting chairman, Representative Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida.

The Gibbons bill would seek to provide health insurance for all Americans by requiring employers to pay most of the cost of premiums for their workers and by creating a new form of Medicare, the existing health program for the elderly, to include the unemployed and others not reached through employers.

There is no point in improving it so it will pass," Mr. Gingrich said. "It's a bad bill, and it's wrong." He said the bill would cause "bigger government, bigger bureaucracy and higher taxes for worse health care."

Mr. Gingrich, who is all but certain to become minority leader after the November elections, confirmed a complaint made on Wednesday by Representative Fred Grandy, Republican of Iowa. In the committee meeting, Mr. Grandy said Gingrich had urged

that an amendment suggested by Mr. Grandy not be offered because the taxes it involved might be used against Republican candidates.

Mr. Grandy agreed not to propose the amendment in the committee meeting, but he said, "To see health care preempted by politics, even in the short run, is unsettling."

Senators have not made similar complaints in public. But if they are guaranteed anonymity some senators in both parties say that presidential politics and a desire to

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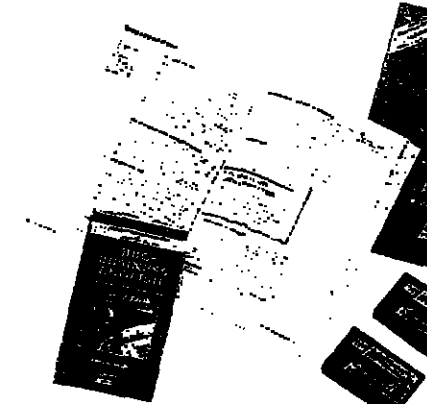


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Sea food and fish specialties, fresh daily fish
Menu 19:15, 19:30, 19:45, 20:00, 20:15, 20:30, 20:45, 21:00, 21:15, 21:30, 21:45, 22:00, 22:15, 22:30, 22:45, 23:00, 23:15, 23:30, 23:45, 24:00, 24:15, 24:30, 24:45, 25:00, 25:15, 25:30, 25:45, 26:00, 26:15, 26:30, 26:45, 27:00, 27:15, 27:30, 27:45, 28:00, 28:15, 28:30, 28:45, 29:00, 29:15, 29:30, 29:45, 30:00, 30:15, 30:30, 30:45, 31:00, 31:15, 31:30, 31:45, 32:00, 32:15, 32:30, 32:45, 33:00, 33:15, 33:30, 33:45, 34:00, 34:15, 34:30, 34:45, 35:00, 35:15, 35:30, 35:45, 36:00, 36:15, 36:30, 36:45, 37:00, 37:15, 37:30, 37:45, 38:00, 38:15, 38:30, 38:45, 39:00, 39:15, 39:30, 39:45, 40:00, 40:15, 40:30, 40:45, 41:00, 41:15, 41:30, 41:45, 42:00, 42:15, 42:30, 42:45, 43:00, 43:15, 43:30, 43:45, 44:00, 44:15, 44:30, 44:45, 45:00, 45:15, 45:30, 45:45, 46:00, 46:15, 46:30, 46:45, 47:00, 47:15, 47:30, 47:45, 48:00, 48:15, 48:30, 48:45, 49:00, 49:15, 49:30, 49:45, 50:00, 50:15, 50:30, 50:45, 51:00, 51:15, 51:30, 51:45, 52:00, 52:15, 52:30, 52:45, 53:00, 53:15, 53:30, 53:45, 54:00, 54:15, 54:30, 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I'm a Candidate, Belgian Says

Dehaene Tries to Shore Up Status in EU Race

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium formally declared his candidacy for the presidency of the European Commission on Friday, a move designed to shore up his front-runner status and increase the pressure on his Dutch counterpart and chief opponent, Ruud Lubbers, to step aside.

After a meeting of Belgium's Council of Ministers, the government issued a statement saying it "gives its support to Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene and hopes there will be agreement on his name" during the meeting of European Union leaders in Corfu, Greece, next Friday and Saturday. The announcement merely stated in public what everyone in the European Union has known privately for weeks, that Mr. Dehaene was competing with the other declared candidates, Mr. Lubbers and Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner.

But by abandoning his characteristic silence, Mr. Dehaene sought to stop the steady erosion of his position that has occurred since

his candidacy peaked with the endorsement of Germany and France at the end of May.

Mr. Dehaene said contacts with EU leaders had revealed doubts about whether Belgium's shaky four-party coalition government would support his departure to the EU executive agency. "I wanted to put an end to those doubts," he said.

Mr. Lubbers has raised the prospect of a deadlock at Corfu by waging a determined and public campaign. He has sought to rally support from smaller EU countries by attacking French-German efforts to dominate the Union.

Mr. Lubbers showed no signs of throwing in the towel, lobbying his case with Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy. But he sounded a cooperative note in a statement issued by his office after the Belgian declaration.

"Mr. Lubbers has taken notice of the candidacy of Mr. Dehaene, and he expects an open and democratic discussion about the three candidates," it said. "The Dutch objective is to reach a consensus at the summit in Corfu."

EU officials said Mr. Lubbers was certain to come under immense pressure to step aside, particularly from within the Christian Democratic Party to which both he and Mr. Dehaene belong.

The two men will participate in a party meeting in Brussels next Wednesday along with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, a keen supporter of Mr. Dehaene, and Wilfried Martens, the party leader and former Belgian prime minister who groomed Mr. Dehaene for power.

Mr. Dehaene had not been expected to declare his candidacy before Corfu because his position at home would be weakened in the event that he lost the European post.

He said he acted Friday out of courtesy to his government colleagues and was not certain of victory. It was "perfectly possible," he said, that EU leaders would pick another candidate or fail to reach a decision at Corfu. But he warned that failure would be a public-relations disaster for the Union and encourage the European Parliament, which must approve the president.



CAREERING AHEAD — Students lining up Friday at a jobs fair at Beijing University in search of temporary work.

Generals Block Plan For Women In Combat

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Senior army generals have forced the civilian army secretary to retreat from an ambitious plan to open to women thousands of combat positions that are now closed to them.

The opposition was so great that Secretary Togo West Jr. has withdrawn his recommendations to Defense Secretary William J. Perry and is now huddling with the army officers to work out a compromise.

At the heart of the clash is a confidential "Decision Memorandum" dated June 1 from Mr. West to Mr. Perry that recommended that women be allowed to serve in the battlefield positions of combat engineer, air defense and field artillery units. Mr. West also suggested that women be allowed to fly helicopters carrying special operations troops and to serve as crew members of a barrage artillery platoon. "These positions are critical," he wrote, "and we have a larger pool of women soldiers from which to draw to fill critical jobs," Mr. West said in the memo.

The nine-page memo had barely hit the desk of Mr. Perry's top aide when the army chief of staff, General Gordon Sullivan, Mr. West's superior, protesting that Mr. West's proposal went far beyond what field commanders had thought was practical. Many generals believe that women are not physically fit to perform the most demanding tasks of the military, most notably, the ability to engage in direct combat. And they believe that women would introduce morale and privacy problems in these units.

General Sullivan, Mr. West and their top aides are putting the finishing touches on a revised plan that will likely open many new positions to women but not as many as Mr. West had proposed. The final recommendations go to Mr. Perry for approval.

The emotional issue has not even touched the civilian secretary's desk, but the proposal has been heated. Army officers grumble that army officials recommended changes to Mr. Perry beyond what Mr. West and General Sullivan had privately settled on.

Civilian army officials say that the generals were fully consulted.

Few subjects are more sensitive in today's military than the integration of women into battlefield units. The performance of 41,000 women in the Gulf War, from flying helicopters to driving trucks, quelled many stereotypes and prompted Congress to lift bans on women's flying combat aircraft and serving aboard warships.

But the army and the marine corps remain the last bastions of most all-male units, and they have fought hard to keep women out of infantry, armor, artillery and special forces units.

In January, then-Defense Secretary Les Aspin moved to open more ground-combat jobs to women by lifting the Pentagon's so-called risk rule, which barred women from certain military jobs because those jobs were dangerous.

Mr. Aspin replaced the rule with a definition of ground combat that bars women from units that engage the enemy on the ground with weapons and are exposed to hostile fire and have a "high probability of direct physical contact with the personnel of a hostile force." Mr. Aspin ordered the services to report by May 1 which units could be opened to women.

Most jobs in the navy and air force are now open to women. Even the Marine Corps, which has only 4 percent women, plans to open 33 previously closed fields, mostly airplane and helicopter maintenance jobs and headquarters positions, a senior Defense Department official said.

But some generals are recommending that, at least for now, no more jobs be opened beyond the 7,000 additional positions in about half a dozen areas for women on active duty that the army announced in January.

TORT: Not So Generous

Continued from Page 1

makes them tend to look at lawsuits as cases that are in front of them. But people in the legal profession agree that the shift in jury sentiments is not a result of an increase in frivolous lawsuits.

"In medical malpractice, if anything, the quality of cases has gotten better," said Justice Freedman, who has tried numerous medical malpractice and products liability cases.

"Plaintiffs know that these cases are very costly and time-consuming," he said, adding that he thought they had become more reluctant to sue.

As has long been the case, jury awards average slightly more when government agencies are the defendants, but the size of that gap has not changed in recent years.

Jury Verdict Research's figures show an especially stark shift in juries' sympathies in cases involving premises liability and medical malpractice, which in recent years have accounted for 25 percent of all personal injury trials. Premises liability, including slip-and-fall cases, involved when someone is injured on someone else's property.

Geneva Urging UN Offspring to Stay

By Robert L. Kroon
Special to the Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Bonn and Geneva are putting out rival welcome mats in an attempt to capture the United Nations' newest offspring — the 500 international civil servants.

Next Jan. 1, the World Trade Organization will take over from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which voted itself out of existence after the successful conclusion of the tariff-cutting Uruguay Round in December.

For all of its 48 years as the

promoter and arbiter of free trade, the GATT has had its headquarters in Geneva's international quarter, along with the European headquarters of the United Nations and scores of other international organizations.

Germany is the only major European country with no UN institution, and Bonn is trying hard to lure the new organization. Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt has offered the World Trade Organization the landmark Wasserkraft building, now the Bundesrat seat, which will be vacated when the government and Parliament move to Berlin.

The German government says it will also pick up the tab for moving the Geneva staff and their families to Bonn, and it has thrown in a package of tax-free perks and diplomatic privileges as well as financial help for Third World governments that cannot afford dual missions in Berlin and Bonn.

Until the early 1980s, Geneva, where 40 percent of the population of 300,000 consists of foreigners, ignored any challenge to its stature as the world's premier neutral conference center and mediation site.

In postwar years, Geneva grew fat and smug on Cold War summit meetings and hot war disputes, plus more than 200 annual conferences

on everything from eradicating the use of fly to saving the ozone layer.

The city's profitable conference monopoly was first dented in the early '80s, when the United Nations transferred some institutions to Vienna under the prodding of the then secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, an Austrian.

In 1993 came another shock when The Hague won the seat of the new Inspectorate for Chemical Weapons, followed by the International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

In these times of strained budgets, Geneva, one of the world's most expensive cities, has become a luxury the nearly broke United Nations can no longer afford, and the Swiss have been slow to offer any incentives to stay.

One of the problems is the autonomous status of the "Republic and Canton of Geneva" in the Swiss confederation, which foots the bill for Geneva's airport and other big-ticket projects. Bern tends to consider French-speaking Geneva as a sort of Swiss Monte Carlo with international pretensions that often clash with the country's innate Europhobia.

But Bonn's bid for the WTO has shaken both Bern and Geneva out of their torpor. Hardly a day after Germany posted its official candi-

dacy, the Swiss countered with an uncommonly generous offer.

If the World Trade Organization sticks to the GATT premises, the federal government promised to waive the annual rent of 350,000 Swiss francs (\$250,000). Geneva will throw in a new WTO conference hall for 750 delegates and a \$15 million garage for 400 cars.

Diplomatic perks would also be extended to lower-rank officials, and for the first time a tax-free shop would open for all Geneva diplomats.

To match Bonn's offer to destitute countries, a "Maison du Sud" will rise near the Palais des Nations, where delegates from the 40 poorest nations will find office space at "reasonable prices."

This has brought a sigh of relief from an overwhelming majority of GATT staff members, who are against relocation.

"Most of us don't speak German, and we don't like Bonn's rainy climate," one top GATT official said. "There's the problem of changing schools and selling our villas, which is not easy in the current tight market."

Next month, the WTO's "preparatory committee," made up of the GATT's 120-nation membership, will decide on organization's future home.

China Criticizes Hong Kong Plan To Inform Public

Reuters

BEIJING — China on Friday attacked measures announced by the Hong Kong government to give people limited access to official information, saying such changes could only be made after agreement with Beijing.

The Chinese press agency Xinhua quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, as saying the measures "violated provisions of the Sino-British Joint Declaration."

On Thursday, Hong Kong's chief secretary, Anson Chan, unveiled a code of practice detailing what information the public would have access to.

Mr. Shen said, "The measures involve major changes to the operation of government departments in Hong Kong, which is detrimental to Hong Kong's smooth transition."

He said that in accordance with the Joint Declaration, such matters should be discussed in the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group. The 1984 Joint Declaration set the terms for Hong Kong's handover to China in 1997, and the joint liaison group is charged with arranging details of the move. Its work has been stalled by the dispute over Governor Chris Patten's planned electoral reforms in Hong Kong.

ISLAM: Vigilante Justice

Continued from Page 1

by a small but powerful clergy," said I.A. Rehman, director of the private Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. "The police throw you in jail, the entire community becomes hostile to you, and the courts are afraid to grant bail because mullahs demonstrate and publish posters. And now, what's worse, the hotheads in the community are being provoked into taking the lives of innocent people."

The blasphemy laws were enacted by former President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq in 1986. Originally, the laws allowed for life imprisonment or death. But in 1992, under the government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, a special religious court ruled that the death penalty was mandatory, and the ruling became law when Pakistan's Senate unanimously refused to strike it down.

According to the Pakistan Human Rights Commission, 121 people were charged under the blasphemy laws from 1986 through July 1993. Most of the cases are pending, but a handful of suspects have been convicted and sentenced to death.

Among those on death row are a Christian who was convicted solely on the testimony of the complainant, and despite the testimony of two witnesses who contradicted the prosecution's story.

But it was the bus-stop ambush that galvanized opposition to the blasphemy laws. There have been no arrests in the shooting.

"It was a really shocking, barbaric and intolerable act," said Iqbal Haider, Pakistan's minister for law, justice and parliamentary affairs. He said that the cabinet of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto had approved draft changes in the blasphemy law to curb "abuse of the law, in the sense of false allegations and fabricated cases." The proposed changes call for approval by a court before the police can apprehend a blasphemy suspect, and imprisonment for up to 10 years for anyone convicted of lodging a false complaint.

The three defendants shot at the bus stop, who were not related, were imprisoned in May 1993 after a cleric in their village north of Lahore claimed to have seen them using chunks of brick to write blasphemous slogans on the wall of his mosque. The cleric said he immediately erased the writing. But human rights activists and the trio's attorney said that the allegation was false, claiming that Salamati, who was then 12, and Manzoor Masih were illiterate and did not know how to write.

NATO: Kozyrev to Sign Agreement

Continued from Page 1

itself under the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a largely consultative group of about 50 nations.

The announcement that Mr. Kozyrev would come to Brussels ended months of uncertainty about whether Russia would join NATO's partnership program, on which the alliance has built its post-Cold War security plans.

Eighteen former Warsaw Pact allies and former Soviet republics have signed partnership accords that open the way for such things as joint exercises and Western help in drafting military budgets and converting arms factories to civilian purposes.

But Russia, pressured by anti-Western hard-liners, balked at signing a basic framework accord, arguing instead for special consultative ties reflecting its claim to superpower status.

At a June 10 meeting in Istanbul, the NATO foreign ministers again insisted that Russia must sign a partnership deal before there can

be any discussion of broadening the relationship.

NATO's bid to open up to Moscow is being watched nervously in other East European capitals, where there are fears that a special NATO-Russian deal might lead to a new division in Europe.

But NATO has ruled out "another Yalta agreement." It argues that special relations with Moscow beyond a partnership will be in the security interests of the alliance and of Russia's immediate neighbors.

NATO's East European partnership initiative was launched by the NATO leaders at a Brussels summit meeting in January.

The bilateral accords offered by the program provide no security guarantee for any East European nation. But they are being presented as a first step toward NATO membership for some countries in Eastern Europe.

Russia objected strenuously, at the Istanbul meeting, to the alliance's plans for enlargement. (AP, Reuters)

RWANDA: U.S. Sends Aid

Continued from Page 1

of Burundi and the president of Rwanda died in a suspicious plane crash in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, on April 6.

President Bill Clinton has instructed J. Brian Atwood, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, to undertake a study of these and other fragile societies to figure out "why they are one plane crash away from mass slaughter or one bad rainy season away from famine," an official at the briefing said.

"This ethnic conflict is centuries old," she said. Groups such as the Hutus and Tutsis "have to be trained in tolerance, and in how to share power in what has been a winner-take-all political tradition." She said Mr. Clinton directed Mr.

Atwood to "start putting together a socioeconomic and political early warning system, to identify the vulnerabilities" of such societies and "start putting some resources behind them."

Taking their cue from comments by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher in Istanbul last week, the officials said the administration was now willing to say that what is happening in Rwanda meets the legal definition of genocide.

Mr. Christopher, responding to criticism that the administration insisted on referring to "acts of genocide" rather than genocide to avoid having to act on a treaty commitment to put a stop to it, said that "if there is any particular magic in calling it genocide, I have no hesitancy in saying that."

O.J.: Former Football Star Charged

Continued from Page 1

discovery of bloody work gloves, one at the scene of the crime, another outside Mr. Simpson's mansion; blood stains at the murder scene that matched Mr. Simpson's type. The police said it appeared that Mr. Goldman had put up a fierce struggle before he was killed. The owner of the restaurant said that Mr. Goldman had gone to Mrs. Simpson's house to deliver a pair of glasses she had forgotten at the restaurant.

Then there was the recollection that Mr. Simpson had battered his wife in a 1989 incident. Documents, which include the original police reports, said officers had found her cowering in the bushes, bruised and bloodied and afraid for her life. Prosecutors involved in that case said Mr. Simpson, who did not serve jail time, got off too lightly.

Following his professional football career, he was much sought after as an actor, both for Hollywood movies and for widely broadcast advertisements.

His film credits include "The Towering Inferno" (1974), "The Klansman" (1974), "Killer Force" (1975), "A Killing Affair" (1977), "The Cassandra Crossing" (1977), "Capricorn One" (1978), "Firepower" (1979), "Goldie and the Boxer" (1979), "Goldie and the Boxer Go to Hollywood" (1981), "Hambone and Hillie" (1984) and "Student Exchange" (1987).

He also appeared in "Naked Gun" in 1988 and its sequel "Naked Gun 2½" in 1991.

The best known of the television ads were the ones he did for the Hertz rental car company.

Late Friday, Hertz said it was "shocked and saddened" by the charges against the man who has been an advertising spokesman for the company since 1975.

"Obviously, Hertz has no plans to utilize Mr. Simpson in advertising," Hertz said in a statement from its headquarters in Park Ridge, New Jersey.

(AP, Reuters, LAT, WP)

Trophy as the best college player in the country.

He was drafted No. 1 into the National Football League by the Buffalo Bills and spent most of his 11-year pro career in Buffalo, New York. He also played for the San Francisco 49ers and was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1985.

He had five consecutive 1,000-yard seasons and became the first runner to go over 2,000 yards in a season with 2,003 yards in 1973. His trademark was speed, power and agility.

Mr. Simpson had single game bests of 273 yards against the Detroit Lions in 1976 and 250 yards against the New England Patriots in 1977.

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(AP, Reuters, LAT, WP)

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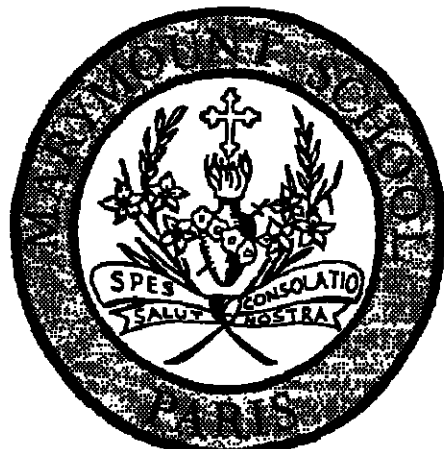
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Sources Dry Up in D-Day Towel Caper

By Ruth Marcus

WASHINGTON — In 1944, they stormed Normandy carrying packs and guns. This time, some invaders apparently hit the beaches toting towels.

To wit: \$562 worth of towels and bathrobes, some with insignia from the aircraft carrier George Washington, the ship that ferried President Bill Clinton, 40 White House aides and 23 members of the White House press corps across the English Channel.

A memorandum circulated to White House staff from the scheduling office listed the missing items as relayed from the ship's executive officer:

- 13 blue towels with the ship's insignia, worth \$11 each.
- 4 bathrobes with the ship's insignia, worth \$35 each.
- 12 plain white bathrobes, worth \$15 apiece.

"They provided those items for our use, not as souvenirs," the memorandum noted. Those who may be hanging the ship's towels

in their guest bathrooms are asked to remit the money, forthwith. A senior administration official said the memorandum would also be distributed to members of the press corps.

In the meantime, Ricki Seidman, the head of the scheduling office, wrote a personal check for the full amount to the military to make sure the taxpayers were not out any funds.

With memories of a White House aide's helicopter golf outing still fodder for talk show jokes, the case of the missing towels was not exactly what the White House needed. A Republican member of Congress who obtained a copy of the memorandum delightedly appended it to a press release headlined, "White House Staff Steals From Aircraft Carrier."

"This is more than just petty theft, it is a continuation of an attitude which has been put forth from day one with this White House," said Representative Dan Burton, Republican of Indiana.

The White House staff said if the robes and towels were missing, they were sure it was part of a mix-up. It seems the staff had forked

over \$11 for things to use in the shower and a toiletries kit and found the robes and towels alongside on their stateroom beds.

Some staff may have assumed they were part of the deal — after all, free baseball caps, T-shirts and other such goodies are routinely showered on the White House staff and the reporters who travel with them.

Mark Gearan, the White House communications director, said there was "some confusion over what was covered in the cost and which items were complimentary."

If there was confusion, no such confusion individuals could be found Thursday. Officials said no staff members had come forward with checks.

"No, I didn't take my towel," said one official, adding that he was "willing to go on the box," or take a lie-detector test, to prove there was no malfeasance on his part.

Still, the official added: "The bathrobe is a stretch. I don't think anybody thought they bought a bathrobe."

Some senior officials pointed fingers of blame at the traveling press. "I would remind you that your colleagues were on board," one official said.

U.S. Begins New Policy On Haitians

New York Times Service

KINGSTON, Jamaica — The first shipboard processing of Haitians' applications for asylum under a new Clinton administration policy began aboard a U.S. Navy hospital vessel moored here.

Thursday morning, 35 Haitians picked up from leaky wooden sailboats were put on board the ship.

In keeping with the new policy for handling the requests for asylum on ships or on land outside the United States, the 1,000-bed vessel was filled with interpreters and immigration officials ready to weigh the stories of the Haitians and decide whether they would be sent back or granted refugee status and allowed to come to the United States or other countries.

Previously, the United States had sent back Haitians intercepted at sea without hearings.

Human rights advocates, who had fought the policy of returning the Haitians picked up at sea, were watching the new procedures with concern, waiting to see if they would simply prove to be a more elaborate mechanism for sending the Haitians back.

The two sides signed the accord in the mansion where Israeli and Palestinian delegations initiated their peace agreement on limited Palestinian autonomy last August. The agreement Friday sets out terms for resettling about 60,000 Guatemalans in Mexico, most of them living in refugee camps, and perhaps a million people forced from their homes within Guatemala.

The accord guarantees the safety of returnees, raises chances of recovering abandoned homes and lands, eases bureaucratic hurdles for those without documents and vows to protect the culture of groups like the Mayan Indians.

The two sides also said they had made progress on setting up a commission to examine responsibility for human rights abuses during the war. Besides the 100,000 people who have died, an estimated 40,000 have "disappeared."

MUNICH — German and Austrian policemen have broken up an international counterfeit ring and seized the equivalent of \$2.6 million in fake currency, officials said Friday. The Bavarian Criminal Office said four men had been arrested, including an Italian racehorse owner living in Berlin.

The counterfeit ring was broken up in Munich, where police seized 10 million marks in counterfeit banknotes and 100,000 counterfeit marks in fake currency.

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The Vatican Reports a Surplus

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican, long secretive about money, discussed the state of its finances on Friday and said it had posted a budget surplus of \$1.5 million in 1993 after 23 years of deficits.

The Holy See's financial statement was presented at a news conference in a week when Pope John Paul II told Roman Catholic cardinals that the time had come to debunk the "myth" that the Vatican was fabulously rich.

Cardinal Edmund Szoka, president of the Vatican's Prefecture for the Economic Affairs of the Holy See, said the accounts had been certified by outside auditors and were the most open and detailed the Vatican had compiled.

"There is total and complete transparency," said Cardinal Szoka, a former archbishop of Detroit.

The statement showed expenditure of \$167.5 million against income of \$169 million, much of it from investments, real-estate holdings in Italy and contributions from the faithful.

Cardinal Szoka said it was the first time since the Holy See began publishing a budget in 1970 that there had not been a deficit. The annual deficit hit a peak of \$87.5 million in 1991.

He said the Holy See had only "very, very modest reserves when one considers that it is the center of the whole church of some 950 million Catholics and thousands of dioceses."

He said the Vatican's artistic treasures, like Michelangelo's Pietà, were a common heritage that the church looked after for the enjoyment of all.

The Holy See's budget covers the Catholic Church's central administration, its diplomatic missions as well as Vatican radio, the newspaper L'Osservatore Romano and the

Vatican's printing and publishing houses.

It does not include the Vatican bank, officially the Institute for Religious Works, which has undergone major restructuring after a damaging scandal in 1982. Cardinal Szoka insisted that the bank

was "not a body of the Holy See" and that its money was not the Vatican's.

The Holy See has in the past drawn on "Peter's Pence," a special annual collection in churches around the world that dates back 12 centuries, to cover its deficits.



The International Herald Tribune would like to thank the following companies & organizations for their support of the series on Greece published on the occasion of the Hellenic Presidency of the European Union



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Herald Tribune

AMERICAN TOPICS

N.Y. Police Get the Word: Better Shape Up, or Else

Are New York's finest as New York's fittest? Police Commissioner William Bratton plans to put the department on a new diet this fall. It includes physical exams for all recruits, stricter fitness testing for police academy graduates, and stricter standards for the 31,000 policemen already wearing badges.

Mr. Bratton said, "Imagine John Q. Public seeing that 300-pounder and saying to himself, 'How the hell can that person help me?'"

Last month, the commissioner, who took over in January, watched a videotape of recruits lumbering through an obstacle course. He saw overweight cadets literally bouncing off a 5-foot-high wall they were supposed to scale in simulated pursuit of a criminal.

The chief of personnel, Michael Julian, is developing policies that will screen soft applicants through body-fat, grip-strength and running tests, as well as maintain standards on the existing force with periodic physicals.

Short Takes

A crewman on a sport fishing boat was missing after being pulled overboard into the Atlantic off Morehead City, North Carolina, while trying to haul in a large blue marlin during a fishing tournament. Coast Guard and U.S. Navy ships searched through the night for Chris Bowie, 41, of Ocean City, Maryland, who went overboard around midday 60 miles (about 100 kilometers) offshore. He was not wearing a life jacket. Blue marlin, which can weigh more than 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms) and reach 14 feet (4.25 meters), are known as ferocious fighters.

The smallpox virus, which was singled out for destruction at the end of last year, will survive in freezers in Moscow and Atlanta for at least another year. Some health officials had sought to destroy the remaining stocks of the virus to reduce the cost of preserving it and to avoid the threat of an accidental escape from a laboratory of seizure by terrorists. Some scientists, however, say the virus could yield useful knowledge about other diseases. Smallpox itself was declared eradicated in 1980 through a worldwide vaccination program conducted by the World Health Organization. Next May, the organization will make a final decision on what to do with the virus.

Former President Ronald Reagan never got overseas in World War II, serving as an army

air force captain making training films in Hollywood. The reason, says Edmund Morris, who is working on a biography of Mr. Reagan, was poor eyesight. As a reserve lieutenant, Mr. Reagan underwent a physical examination Nov. 13, 1941, and was declared "permanently incapacitated for active duty due to compound myopic astigmatism — bilateral, severe — distant vision 6/200 both eyes without glasses." This meant, Mr. Morris writes in a letter to The Washington Post, that should he lose his glasses in battle, "hostile bodies clearly visible to normal-sighted soldiers at 200 feet would have to approach to 6 feet before Mr. Reagan focused on it."

"There have been three icons of American style during my lifetime: Audrey Hepburn, Grace Kelly and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis," Emily Prager writes in The New York Times. "For 40 years, these three women represented a kind of apotheosis of female beauty, background and achievement." Miss Prager notes that they were all born in 1929, to wealthy or prominent families. "They all achieved worldwide recognition by age 30: one had married a prince, one had married a senator with presidential aspirations and one played princesses in the movies, and could have been one as far as we were concerned." They "made elegance look accessible. On them, couture looked real — comfortable, wearable, right." And "all three died too young."

International Herald Tribune.

BOOKS

THE RAPE OF EUROPE: The Fate of Europe's Treasures in the Third Reich and the Second World War

By Lynn H. Nicholas. 498 pages. \$27.50. Knopf.

Reviewed by Christopher Hitchens

IN its major key, this book is an account of the most barbaric assault on the theory and practice of art since the destruction of the Great Library at Alexandria. In its minor key, it is the story of a small but satisfying revenge.

To begin, then, with the minor: By 1933, when Hitler's regime was still in its infancy, the Nazis had already promulgated the idea of "degenerate art" and had purged and desecrated many galleries and museums throughout Germany. Some of what they stole was then resold on the international market in order to raise hard currency. Alfred Barr, director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, wrote a three-part essay denouncing this robbery and philistinism but could not find any American publisher for his audacious attack on the National

Socialist "New Order." Only Lincoln Kirstein, in his small avant-garde review Hound and Horn, gave space to Barr's prophetic writing on the menace to culture that was posed by Hitlerism. Twelve years later, Private Lincoln Kirstein of the U.S. Army unearthed the hiding place of the Ghent altarpiece, part of the treasure that had been hidden by the Nazis in disused mines and cellars all over Germany.

To the major key: Nazism was obsessed by art and "culture" but was almost by definition incapable of creating anything that could be recognized as such. It was, however, capable both of destroying art and of plundering it. Thus we have the grotesque spectacle of the bloated Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring, strutting through the museums and galleries of a conquered Europe and helping himself with all the discrimination of a jackdaw. The image calls to mind H.L. Menckens's invocation of a gorilla trying to play the violin.

Lynn H. Nicholas, a former curator at the National Gallery, follows the fate of masterpieces from the beginning of the Nazi regime through the pillage of war to sorting through the wreckage at the end.

(The story isn't over. Many were lost, many may still be hidden.) In one mine shaft near the cathedral town of Aachen, the Allies retrieved the following: 600 old masters from the museums of the Rhineland, 100 sculptures, the manuscript of Beethoven's Sixth Symphony, the massive oak doors of an ancient church in Cologne and the relics of Charlemagne. This unsorted box of European antiquity was not just a Nazi idea of an "art collection"; it was also the insurance policy of some war criminals. It was discovered because, attached to many Allied divisions was a liaison officer, unique in history, known as "the Monument Man." Not the least fascinating part of Nicholas's astounding book is her account of this little corps d'élite, armed with a knowledge of provenance, Europe and a love of art, combed through one shattered city after another in search of the patrimony of a continent.

The cover picture, which is a haunting shot of the Grande Galerie at the Louvre, its walls stripped and its paintings removed from their frames, shows what "the Monument Men" were up against. Entire national museums were emptied four years before any Allied soldier set foot in Europe. And

when they did, another difficulty presented itself. The Nazis and their collaborators were not above "digging in" on a historic site and in effect challenging the Allies to blow them out of a treasury or museum. In some cases, such as Paris, Hitler's scorched-earth orders were disobeyed by conscientious German officers on the spot. Florence, as we know, was not so fortunate. The fate of other gems of architecture makes almost unbearable reading.

Yet this rich and detailed book, which is sure to become the standard work on the subject, contains more moments of pleasure than despair.

Christopher Hitchens, critic at large for Vanity Fair and author of "Imperial Spoils: The Curious Case of the Elgin Marbles," wrote this for The Washington Post.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A World Growing Richer

During the past half-century the greatest changes in the terms of life on this planet have been driven by astonishingly rapid economic growth. For the first time, it has not been limited to one region or a few countries. The rise of wealth in the late 20th century has been more sustained and more widespread than ever before in history. It is easy to lose sight of the broad pattern amid the current anxiety over the decline in the former Soviet states and the continuing failure of the richest countries to regain their high growth rates of the 1960s. But the reality is that since the late 1940s life has become much better in most places for most people.

Economic growth is measured in dollars, but it translates into other and much more important things—better health and longer lives, less harsh physical labor, greater economic security. There are drawbacks, like development's threats to the environment and the disarming tendency of governments to spend too much of their new wealth on weapons. But it is hardly Pollyannaish to say that the balance remains strongly in favor of the essential human values.

Income per person has nearly doubled in the United States in the past generation. It has done more than that in many other countries. In China, income has more than doubled in

the past 10 years alone. The countries that have been left out of this surge fall mainly into two categories: the ones that have been entangled in long wars, and most of those in Africa. And yet even among the Africans there are notable exceptions. Botswana has been growing faster than some of the Asian stars.

But the locus of the most spectacular growth rates in this decade is Asia. Why? Scholars and politicians have devoted immense efforts to trying to understand why some economies grow faster than others and to applying the lessons to the rest. The search for the magic formula is now focused on eight or nine Asian examples that are shooting ahead in the great race. Is it because they emphasize exports? Or is it because they distort the market in their favor with government-managed industrial policies?

Experts differ. But whatever else they may be doing, the countries growing most rapidly are almost always those that have put more money and more effort into education than the other countries at their income level. They are the societies that educate not an elite but the general population. It seems to be a general rule in rich and poor countries alike that the process of economic growth begins in the classroom.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sidestepping Whitewater

Senate Democrats are rushing toward a partisan cover-up of the Whitewater affair. They have voted to hold narrowly circumscribed hearings in the Senate Banking Committee, which they dominate. They are therefore likely to prolong the agony of the president they hope to protect.

By a 56-to-43 vote, the Senate decided to limit hearings next month to three elements of the case. One is the U.S. Park Police's investigation into the death of Vincent Foster Jr., the deputy White House counsel. Two, the way in which members of the White House staff disposed of Mr. Foster's Whitewater files. Three, whether White House officials tried to manipulate Treasury Department investigations into Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

This agenda focuses only on White House behavior after Bill Clinton became president and excludes far more important questions about what happened in Arkansas before he and Mrs. Clinton reached the White House.

To recapitulate: Did James McDougal, a Clinton crony who headed Madison, receive favorable treatment from a bank regulator appointed by then Governor Clinton? Were Madison funds used to pay off Mr. Clinton's 1984 campaign debt? Were funds in Madison accounts diverted to Whitewater Development Company? How much did the Clintons pay for their half share of Whitewater? Did they receive financial benefits that they should have reported as taxable income?

In short, the Democrats have chosen to ignore precisely those dealings that have aroused suspicions that the Clintons may have profited from favors dispensed by people who had something to gain from them. They have

also shown no interest in Mrs. Clinton's commodities trading, or in the possibility that an artful broker may have given her favorable treatment. The special counsel investigating Whitewater, Robert Fiske, has likewise shown little interest in this issue.

The Democrats say their timid agenda results from a desire not to undermine Mr. Fiske's inquiries. They also promise to get to the Arkansas questions next year—safely after the midterm elections.

In March, The New York Times argued against a partisan circus and agreed that hearings should be delayed until Mr. Fiske got his feet on the ground. But we also said the delay should be measured in weeks, not months. Mr. Fiske has now had time to learn the basics of the case, both in Washington and in Arkansas; it is hard to see how a broad congressional inquiry could seriously hinder him. It might even help: past congressional hearings have made the prosecutor's case even stronger.

We also noted that Mr. Fiske could not expect Congress to abdicate its oversight responsibilities. The banking committees have a legitimate interest in the behavior of federal bank regulators and the Arkansas bank regulators in regard to Madison and its dubious lending practices.

House Democrats are expected to follow the Senate's narrow path. This path does not serve the public or the president. It leaves unanswered questions that voters deserve to have answered. It prolongs the uncertainty that has damaged this presidency from day one of the Whitewater affair, and hands the Republicans a new—and legitimate—cover-up issue.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Poor Mother, Poor Child

Every year nearly 400,000 Americans are born to girls with no high school diplomas, no husbands and few prospects. Eighty percent of those babies will know poverty and, more likely than not, be cruelly affected by its pathologies. Many of them will replicate their mothers' lives and become single parents themselves. Soon they will be responsible for one out of every three children born in the country. But not financially responsible. Last year benefits for families begun by poor teenagers cost the United States \$34 billion. The price that those young mothers and their children have paid for being born into poverty is beyond counting.

This week President Bill Clinton introduced his plan to "end welfare as we know it" and get such youngsters off the dole and into jobs. But how can they be persuaded not to become pregnant in the first place? The solution is as easy to state as it is hard to execute: give them a good reason not to.

Most adolescents know how to avoid pregnancy. According to a report from the Alan Guttmacher Institute, the pregnancy rate among sexually experienced teenagers actually fell by 19 percent from 1972 and 1990. But

because the proportion of teenagers who have had intercourse grew during that time, the overall number of pregnancies stayed the same, about a million a year.

Two-thirds of teenagers use some method of contraception the first time they have sex. But because there is a gap between sexual initiation and marriage (if, indeed, they do marry), they run a big risk of out-of-wedlock pregnancy. Making contraceptives easily available to adolescents, then, may help—but it is not enough. Neither, clearly, is preaching abstinence. Neither, so far, is preaching responsibility, especially to people whose own parents have taken little responsibility for them.

Going after absentee fathers for child support, as Mr. Clinton proposes, is one way to impose responsibility. Providing grants to schools and community programs so they can institute teen pregnancy prevention programs, as he also proposes, is also promising. But what America's poorest teenagers need most is a fervent, and well-grounded, belief that postponing pregnancy can mean an education, a job and, above all, a way out of poverty and into the American mainstream.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Beware of 'Repressed Memory'

Organized medicine has finally started to grapple with the thorny issue of repressed memory of childhood sexual abuse. The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association passed a resolution on Wednesday declaring such memories, often retrieved by hypnosis or other therapeutic methods, to be of "uncertain authenticity." A few months ago, the board of trustees of the American Psychiatric Association stated that there is "no completely accurate" means of verifying such memories without corroboration. These actions respond to growing evidence that

some psychotherapists have planted false memories in vulnerable patients.

The AMA report is properly cautious, noting that childhood abuse has often been ignored by practitioners in the past. It urges doctors to address the needs of patients reporting such abuse "quite apart from the truth or falsity of any claims."

The AMA action is fine, but it has no teeth. It is now incumbent on the state boards that license therapists to bring closer oversight to psychotherapy, which is largely unregulated. Too many families have been torn apart by apparently imagined memories.

—Los Angeles Times.

Cast Off Myths and Redraw the Boundaries in Africa

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Africa is a continent of immensity. Its deserts, waterfalls and vast interior spaces dwarf those of other regions. So now do its political contradictions. While South Africa astonishes the world by staging a peaceful transition to democracy and black-and-white rule, Rwanda plunges deeper into black-on-black genocide. Zaire and other countries teeter on the brink of collapse as nation-states.

South Africa, a pariah state while ruled by its white minority, has been able to contain its political strife well enough to earn the promise of a better tomorrow. To the north, in black-ruled states, collective murder and mistle have become not irregular occurrences.

Racial ideologies will be tempted to explain this contrast in terms of black inferiority and savagery. But the hollows of such racism is shown by the South African experience. That nation's 5 million whites, who comprise 15 percent of the population, dramatically acknowledged the falsity of racial superiority at the voting booths in April.

Black Africa now faces the need to do something similar—to give up myths and political systems built on false premises that ruin their citizens' lives. They should examine the fact that the South African experience is not just the work of Nelson Mandela and F. W. de Klerk, but also of history, geography and politics in the broadest sense.

The first set of assumptions that Africa must deal with date back to the colonial era and the wave of independence that followed it four decades ago. It was widely assumed that the horrors of colonialism and the struggle for independence had forged a lasting national unity in the member states of the Organization of African Unity that would flower with the departure of the colonialists.

But in their different ways South Africa and Rwanda illuminate how far from reality that conventional wisdom was. Apartheid, a national invention of the white Afrikaaner tribe, triggered a genuine national response—black resistance and a genuine South African nationalism across racial lines.

The force of colonialism, imported from Europe, and the nationalist responses that it triggered withered quickly after independence. For much of Africa, the future be-

gan to go backward, toward tribal warfare and despotism.

The white Afrikaaners are the descendants of the Boers who trekked into the dry interior to preserve the fiercely egalitarian traditions of their group. The Afrikaaners set down strict apartheid barriers to divide themselves from blacks and allowed no one across the line, no matter how wealthy, cultured or patriotic a black might be. In that sense, the Afrikaaners maintain, their oppression was relatively "democratic."

But colonial rule to the north was built on favoring certain ethnic groups, usually minorities, and using them to rule over the other tribes. That is what the Belgians did with the Tutsis, who make up about 15 percent of Rwanda's population and have been slaughtered mercilessly by vengeful Hutu militia units. Whatever the immediate trigger for this genocide, its roots run into the colonial past and further back.

Colonialism did not offer unremitting and equal oppression to all Africans, as much post-independence literature and history maintain. Some tribes benefited from colonial rule and now, as the Tutsis have, pay a terrible and unfair price. The story is the same in country after country, through tribal discrimination or violence.

Equally damaging to hopes for a fresh start is the lingering belief that black Africa won its independence from the colonial powers by the force of arms, in wars of national liberation. That is only partly true.

The borders of most African states as they exist today were created by the colonialists. The states they endorse were given their independence when the colonial powers found it uneconomical to continue to rule them. The exceptions are Algeria, the Portuguese territories and Kenya.

And now one more: South Africa. Mr. Mandela and his African National Congress forged an effective political opposition to apartheid that the Afrikaaners eventually had to accept into the government in long and difficult negotiations.

The South African whites did not simply dump European-style government structures into the hands of their favorite Afrikaaners and run for the door. (For one thing, there was no door—no country in Europe would have taken them back as refugees.) They resisted fiercely

until they saw that the game was up. On the myth of the strength of African nationalism in the 1960s was built the belief that Africans could overcome the liabilities that the colonialists had created with the artificial borders and structures they imposed on the Africans. The OAU made protecting the colonial borders its founding principle.

But genocide in Rwanda and national collapse in Zaire show the fallacy of that belief. Africans must redraw their boundaries, not in blood and chaos, but through tough negotiation with each other and a vision of Africa's role in the world.

Until now, that seemed impossible. But South Africa has shown that African miracles can happen despite the predictions of disaster—once myths are jettisoned.

The Washington Post.

Spire Stand Mute Where the World Failed to Help

By Roger Winter

WASHINGTON — After 15 years of reporting on the violence that produces refugees around the world, I am familiar with the carnage of war, the smell of dead bodies and the butchery of innocent civilians. What I saw in Rwanda is different from anything I have ever seen before.

I know the mind goes numb when confronted with estimates that between a quarter million and half a million defenseless people of all ages have been killed because they are ethnic Tutsi. Maybe it is human nature that the immensity of this crime can be comprehended only in the small details.

Hundreds of thousands of people have been singled out and butchered because the shape of the nose or the height of the frame seems to identify them as members of an ethnic group to be erased from existence.

In village after village, heaps of bodies lay unburied, melting into a morass after weeks of decay in the tropical heat; it is difficult for the visitor to distinguish where one body ends and another begins in the chaotic mounds of death. Clearly visible at other locations is the newly turned dirt indicating the existence of mass graves, where the victims will never be counted.

The killers in Rwanda are discover-

ing what the Nazis discovered half a century before them: the truth of this ultimate crime against humanity can be difficult to keep buried. Random acts and legs, demanding attention, have somehow managed to pop up through the loose soil of newly dug grave pits.

Despite the decomposition, it is often easy to discern how people died. Some succumbed to bullet wounds. Most victims I saw were hacked or bludgeoned with machetes, hand saws, screwdrivers, hammers or nail-spiked clubs wielded by militia gangs. This was low-tech genocide that was nonetheless systematic and thorough.

We are relearning in Rwanda what we learned in Europe 50 years ago: genocide entails muddy brilliant planning and is predicated on efficient killing.

At locations I investigated, the breasts of women and the genitals of men and infant boys were routinely cut off or lacerated. Countless babies were disemboweled. The logic of genocide requires that the young in particular not be spared.

During my travel inside a country I have known well and visited regularly for years, I saw that thousands of families died trapped and cower-

ing in village churches, to which they had instinctively fled for protection. In St. Vincent's Church in Nyamata, like so many other churches in so many other towns, some bodies were ripped by the fragments of hand grenades lobbed in through the windows. Others who were huddled in the churches died the low-budget way, by machetes.

Rwandans are a largely Christian people, and now the church steeples towering over most hushed towns have been transformed into markers that fix the exact locations of entrapment and slaughter, not unlike the incinerator towers hovering ominously over the concentration camps in Germany and Poland.

In the village of Musesa, all that is left of the bulk of the Tutsi population, upon first inspection, is a mute pile of clothes. You have to search further inside the church's school rooms for the bodies that those clothes used to cover. Men, women, children and infants were rounded up and forced to strip. Then they were slaughtered, leaving behind in a scattered heap their clothes, their shoes, their water buckets and their straw sleeping mats as a final testimony that they ever existed.

I sifted through the strewn per-

sonal effects, examining private letters, family photos and identity cards for clues. It seemed as if the inanimate items were desperately trying to cry out, much like the piles of shoes and spectacles left behind by Jewish genocide victims at the Holocaust Museum in Washington.

One personal letter I recovered, written with neat penmanship by a female named Josephine in the local language, Kinyarwanda, described "going through difficult times of terrible sadness and pain," and asks, "Are the children all right?" I doubt that the children are all right.

International policymakers have tried hard to avoid the truth about Rwanda. Perhaps half of a country's ethnic minority population has been exterminated since Easter, yet the United States and the United Nations have refused officially to call it genocide because the word carries heavy legal obligations. The Genocide Convention of 1948 declares that genocide is a crime and legally obliges the United States and other signatories to take action to stop it or protect its victims.

The writer is director of the U.S. Committee for Refugees and a private humanitarian agency. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Drugs: Washington's Anti-Dope Effort Needs a Shot in the Arm

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Charles Schumer of New York calls the administration's decision "unwise, untimely and unusually dangerous." Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey calls it "surrender and retreat."

The two men have several things in common aside from the smoke rising gently from their ears. Both are Democrats, both head committees in the House of Representatives, both are committed to the war against drugs, and both intend to get the unwise, dangerous, untimely act of surrender and retreat reversed fast.

The decision was to break the U.S. radar link that allowed Colombia and Peru to track drug-carrying planes to bases inside their country.

Three years ago the Bush administration persuaded them that the link was essential to them, and to the wider tracking network connecting South America, Central America and the Caribbean. Washington was right. The radar information became important to the anti-drug war of Colombia, Peru and the United States.

So on May 1, after three years, the Clinton administration cut it off. Lawyers in Defense and Justice, and some in State, decided that if

any drug planes were shot down, under American law families of drug-traffickers could sue the United States and American officials could be arrested—maybe even put to death!

Deputy Attorney General Jamie S. Gorelick wrote Samuel Berger, deputy national security adviser, that it was "imperative" to cut the radar link. Well, when traffickers found that no more radar information was going to Colombia or Peru, the sound of drug planes became louder in the Andes. South Americans thought the cutoff was a double cross that threatened their national security and stability, not to mention the lives of officials and politicians who had trusted the American word.

Mr. Schumer and Mr. Torricelli act fast. Mr. Torricelli will hold a hearing next Wednesday in his Latin American subcommittee. Mr. Schumer, a former New York politician (potential candidate for mayor, governor or after the other), is moving to amend the section in the U.S. Criminal Code that makes it an offense

to interfere with a foreign-registered plane.

The section was an anti-terrorist measure. How odd to say suddenly that the 1984 statute applies to planes that refuse to land on orders in red-hot drug areas.

The two congressmen said separately that an amendment to plug the newly discovered drug loophole would whip through Congress, particularly if Bill Clinton asked for it.

A few questions tickle the mind. Why did not government lawyers voice their fears about liability suits before Washington made the radar proposals, or during the past three years? Why did not their political masters try to get the law changed fast before the radar link was broken?

Last week Washington tried patch-up: the South Americans would get the radar information if they promised not to shoot down planes. The Colombians are less interested in destroying planes on route (only two or three have been downed) than in tracking them to base. But they could please drug pilots flying cozily sure, for the first time in drug-war history, that nobody would be crude enough to shoot at them. What planet did these Americans come from?

For anti-drug specialists around the world the questions add up to one answer: the Clinton administration is dismantling anti-narcotics work abroad. Budget cuts for that work have heavily hit the Drug Enforcement Agency, Customs, the Coast Guard and the State Department. In that atmosphere, officials who never appreciated the value of interdiction feel free to engage in something like the radar-cutting escapade.

Among a number of anti-drug workers, President Clinton gets good marks for personal interest. But they are unhappy about his follow-through. And they don't know who is in charge of drug policy; who has the desire and duty to bite at the president's ankles when it is going wrong. I can help them there: nobody.

So not only does the anti-drug effort suffer but the president suddenly faces another serious flip-flop situation: created by himself or his staff—an error that has to be reversed if his word is to be trusted in Latin America. But if he puts in a call to Mr. Schumer and Mr. Torricelli, they can help him fast.

The New York Times.

Soccer: It's Frustration, Hatred, Nationalism and a Great Game

By Bill Buford

LONDON — What is it about football that makes its followers behave so badly? By "football," I refer to the sport that people of all nations except the United States understand by that name: the one you play with your feet. The game has a century-long history of violence.

Other sports, even the most brutal, do not regularly occasion riots. Other sports do not maintain a global debt toll of their spectators. As far as I know, no other sport has caused a war—the "Soccer War" between Honduras and El Salvador erupted after a World Cup qualifying match in 1969.

I write as a student of the game's more hysterical manifestations.

Twelve years ago, I, an American resident in England, was about to

riots in nearly every country participating in the World Cup.

I offer an example from the 1988 European Championship in Germany. The second week featured a game in Düsseldorf between England and the Netherlands. Both were, and still are, notorious for their violent followings, and the prediction was that there would be trouble.

The prediction turned out to be largely correct, although the trouble was not between the English and the Dutch—in my experience, amiable giants with blond hair and big bellies who seemed always to be smiling (perhaps because, at the time, their team was always winning)—but between the English and their German hosts.

I had never met a German hooligan, and I wanted to. During a lull in a small riot, I crossed a police line and sought out a young man who had come from causing trouble and was clearly on his way to engendering more. He was about 20 years old, wiry and muscular and very alert. His muscles were taut, like an athlete's. He was agile, primed for fight or flight.

There were some English supporters around the corner when the German and his mates intended to surprise. He was so preoccupied by this prospect that he didn't notice me as I approached. To get his attention, I actually had to tap him on the shoulder.

There was then, across the features of his face, an intriguing metamorphosis. He turned, assuming that I was a friend, saw that I was not, became puzzled, confused, until, slowly, he realized that I was an Englishman. His face, which was initially welcoming, snapped shut, became focused, sharp like a point, with a hatred so intense that it was exhilarating to behold.

offer four interrelated observations.

• Being a supporter of any sport is an act of micro-nationalism. It satisfies an appetite to belong to something—a team, a tribe, a nation—bigger than any of us.

• Soccer exaggerates this micro-nationalism because it is played at an international level more often than other sports.

• Because it is organized around the principle of frustration, soccer exaggerates a crowd's behavior—that quality of frenzy, the essential element in nationalism. American sports—basketball, football and even baseball—are structured around gratifying the spectator; points are scored with some regularity. Soccer is structured around deprivation; a fan's experience is to wait and wait for a goal that, in many matches, never comes. Frustration, then, is central to the game whose greatest moment is when, against all odds, the ball, finally, hits the back of the net.

• The highly irrational, mindless little nationalist wars that I witnessed in Düsseldorf and Sardinia were, on some level, merely magnified ver-

sions of what takes place among all supporters in a stadium.

Fanatic? Maybe. And, as the World Cup organizers have often said, the present World Cup is unlikely to be as violent as previous ones, if only because the English, those charming ambassadors of civilized Europe, did not qualify for the competition.

But I also recall when, in the 1990 World Cup, England lost to Germany in the semifinals. I, by then a devoted follower of the game, was devastated, so miserable that I can still recall every detail of that terrible day: the weather, the clothes I wore, the food I ate, the conversations I had, including the one with a neighbor who couldn't understand why I had taken it all so badly—after all, he pointed out, we had not even English.

It was the only time I ever contemplated giving up my passport. And was all I could do not to bop him one in the nose.

The writer, author of the literary magazine *Granta*, is author of "Among the Thugs," about his travels with British hooligans. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Anxiety in Berlin

BERLIN — The concentration of Russian troops on the German frontier is again awakening serious anxiety in military circles. The frontier, which is 140 miles long, is guarded throughout the entire distance by a strong cordon of troops whose mission it is to rigorously exclude everyone who cannot comply with the severe regulations which exist for the control of the traffic with Germany.

But the greatest anxiety of the Great General Staff here is the masses of troops, especially the cavalry, massed in the rear. It is well known that the Koenigsplatz that is Russia's intention, the instant war is declared, to hurl enormous bodies of cavalry across the German frontier.

1919: Rioting in London

LONDON — Rioting has broken out again in Fagan, London. A large gang of men attacked a house in Northumberland street, cleared the

furniture out of the place, stacked it up in the middle of the street, and set fire to it. There was a huge blaze when the firemen arrived. This time it was not a black man but a Chinaman who was the object of the demonstration. A large crowd smashed the Chinaman's home up completely.

1944: Allies Take Elba

WITH ALLIED FORCES ABOVE ROME — From our New York edition: French troops landed successfully on the island of Elba this morning (June 17), while on the Italian mainland a sensational advance by Allied 8th Army troops was threatening Perugia, capital of Umbria and the most important city between Rome and Florence. Units of French Army "B," commanded by General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, disembarked at Elba in the first all-French amphibious operation of the war. At 6 o'clock tonight it was reported the French were meeting "strong resistance" in several parts of the island.

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Paris Finds No Backing on Rwanda Force

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service
PARIS — As ethnic violence continued in Rwanda, France failed to win commitments Friday from its principal allies in Europe and Africa to engage in direct military intervention and halt the slaughter that has claimed an estimated 500,000 lives.

In spite of the world-wide expressions of shock and horror at the genocide unfolding in the heart of Africa, there appeared to be little enthusiasm on the part of other countries to respond to France's plea for an urgent "humanitarian" military mission.

The Western European Union, the 10-nation defense group, held an emergency meeting in Brussels at the request of France and Italy. But Belgium, the former colonial power in Rwanda, said it would not send troops, and other countries expressed wariness about getting drawn into the conflict.

Only France expressed a commitment to send troops, diplomats said. Italy said it would "not exclude" such a commitment but made no promises. Britain said it could provide 50 trucks and the Dutch offered a field hospital and air transport, but no soldiers.

While lamenting the "culpable inaction" of the international community, France has said that it will not act alone. Besides soliciting help from European countries, Foreign Minister Alain Juppé flew to Senegal and the Ivory Coast to drum up support for the military operation among France's former African colonies.

French military officials say the government is prepared to send a battalion and reinforce it up to 2,000 troops to set up security zones for refugees and to prevent warfare from spreading into neighboring Burundi and Tanzania.

Diplomats said the United States supported the idea of setting up

enclaves to shield the refugees, and had agreed to press for United Nations approval. But French officials said that while UN backing would be welcome, they did not want their soldiers to be shackled by the kind of confining mandate that has turned UN soldiers on the ground into helpless bystanders.

French officials said the military operation could last up to two months, until a 5,500-member UN aid mission was fully deployed.

"This will last for some time and we realize we could get drawn into hostile fire," a senior official said. "So we want to be sure that our troops have the means and the mandate to protect themselves and the refugees."

French sources acknowledged that such a mission would be extremely difficult, given the hostility of the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front, which now controls most Rwandan territory.

Rebel leaders have strongly op-

posed any intervention led by France. They accused the French government of arming and training the Hutu government forces which, by most accounts, have perpetrated most of the atrocities and genocidal acts since the mass killings began two months ago.

"It is obvious the French authorities are partly responsible," Major General Paul Kagame, the military chief of the Tutsi rebel group, said in an interview with the Paris daily Le Figaro. "France trained the militias and the army and it did not condemn the murderers. France is clearly partial and the return of its soldiers would only complicate the situation."

Mr. Juppé contends that France is acting exclusively on humanitarian grounds and has no intention of becoming embroiled in the fighting on one side or the other.

After rejecting intervention for the last two months, French diplomats and military officials say, the government's position in favor of immediate action was prompted by a massacre of 160 orphans Saturday.

"That was the last straw," a senior French official said. "We know the hour is late but we can no longer stand by doing nothing."

Before embarking in search of support from France's allies in West Africa, Mr. Juppé referred to the dangers of an expanding war zone.

"Tanzania and Burundi are taking in a flood of refugees and for the latter country, especially, the risks of destabilization are great," he said.



A southern Yemeni militiaman distributing weapons Friday to civilians in Aden. Ground attacks around Aden have been reported.

North Yemenis Bombard Populous Parts of Aden

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni troops fired shells and rockets into crowded districts of Aden on Friday. A southern military statement said northern Yemeni forces ringing the port city, capital of the breakaway southern Yemeni state, blasted its northern suburbs at random. At least four people were killed in the barrage on Friday, and officials said at least 54 people died in a bombardment on Thursday.

The military statement said the barrage coincided with ground attacks by northern troops on fronts around Aden. Families in the northern districts of Aden

started an exodus to safer areas farther south in the city. Thousands of refugees fleeing fighting have swollen the city's population to over 400,000 from the 350,000 who lived there before the civil war began on May 4, splintering a four-year-old union between former North and South Yemen.

An Armed Refugee Uprising

Rwandans Riot as UN Seeks Surrender of Hutu Leader

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Thousands of Rwandan refugees at a camp in northwestern Tanzania have armed themselves with machetes, knives and sticks, rioted and threatened to kill foreign relief workers after United Nations officials objected to the presence in the camp of a Hutu leader suspected of orchestrating massacres of Tutsi tribesmen.

UN officials and aid workers here say the uprising at Benaco, the world's largest refugee camp, has forced the suspension of relief activities and food distribution, as most of the dozens of foreigners have fled the camp for the nearby Tanzanian border town of Ngara.

Brenda Barton, a spokeswoman in Nairobi for the World Food Program, said the rioting and threats against foreigners would probably continue to disrupt food distributions, since most agencies handling food supplies on Thursday pulled their staff members out of the camp to Ngara, about an hour's drive away.

"There's a problem with this Hutu killer at large, and there was this threat of retaliation against any white faces," she said.

Panos Moutzias, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Nairobi, said the standoff was continuing, as the refugees refused to turn over the man, identified as Jean-Baptiste Gatete, a local government official from southern Rwanda who is suspected of having orchestrated the massacre of thousands of Tutsis in his town by the local paramilitary militia.

The Benaco camp houses more than 300,000 Rwandan refugees, members of the majority Hutu tribe fleeing an advance by predominantly Tutsi rebels, and of the minority Tutsi tribe, who became targets of ethnic slaughter by Hutus after the country's Hutu president was killed April 6 in a suspicious plane crash.

Dozens of Hutu extremists linked to the mas-

sa are believed to have accompanied the one-day flight into Tanzania last month of a quarter-million Rwandans. As the refugees crossed the border, Tanzanian troops disarmed them, making a huge stack of machetes.

During that initial exodus, Tanzanian authorities at the border detained about 14 Hutus suspected of being militia killers, but aid officials say most have been released and are living inside Benaco camp.

Those suspected Hutu extremists, along with other suspected militiamen living in Benaco camp, are believed responsible for a number of killings in the camp in recent days. "There had been problems with subversive elements," Miss Barton said. At least four refugees are believed to have been killed at Benaco.

The release of Mr. Gatete, considered a leader because of his past position inside Rwanda, prompted UN refugee officials at Benaco to call together community leaders to ask that he be removed from camp. Mr. Moutzias said. He said as many as 5,000 armed Rwandan refugees then surrounded the UN officials, throwing stones and threatening to kill them, and Tanzanian police rushed in and fired into the air to disperse the crowd.

He said the refugees shouted that Mr. Gatete was one of them and that foreigners would be killed if they tried to remove their leader.

Mr. Moutzias said the situation remained unsettled since Mr. Gatete was still in the camp, and the United Nations, under its rules, cannot be seen to be harboring a mass murderer.

"We don't want to take under our mandate people involved in killings," Mr. Moutzias said.

The presence of possible Hutu militia members inside the camp has presented a troublesome problem to relief agencies, which want to provide for the refugees but not to shelter Hutus who fled the oncoming rebels to escape retribution for crimes against Tutsis.

Franklin D. Murphy, Publisher and Educator, Dies

New York Times Service

Franklin D. Murphy, 78, a leader in medicine, higher education, the arts and publishing, died of lung cancer Thursday in Los Angeles. He was chairman and chief executive of Times Mirror Company in Los Angeles from 1968 through 1980.

Robert Erburu, who succeeded Mr. Murphy as chairman, president and chief executive of Times Mirror, praised Mr. Murphy for his "drive, passion and commitment to every project," his insistence on "impeccable standards of business ethics" and his "broad perspective that integrated art, history and social concerns with the work of a major media and information company."

A native of Kansas City, Missouri, and a physician, Mr. Murphy became dean of the school of medicine at the University of Kansas in 1948 at the age of 32. He was appointed chancellor of the University of Kansas three years later.

From 1960 to 1968, he served as chancellor of the University of California at Los Angeles. When he resigned, he denied to reporters that his departure after eight years

was motivated by the rising frictions between the university and the administration of Governor Ronald Reagan.

But Mr. Murphy had been one of the more outspoken university figures in criticizing budget cuts imposed by the Reagan administration. One year before resigning, Mr. Murphy had told the regents bluntly, "I do not intend to preside at the liquidation or substantial erosion of the quality that 50 years of effort have created."

His fascination with the visual arts led him to serve as chairman of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, and to become a founder of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art at its present site. He was also a trustee of the Abrahamson Foundation and trustee emeritus of the J. Paul Getty Trust.

Yohanan Bader, a Founder Of the Israeli Likud Party

JERUSALEM (AP) — Yohanan Bader, 93, a founding father of Israel's rightist Likud party and a former guerrilla fighter, died Friday.

A lawyer born in Krakow, Poland, Mr. Bader served 28 years in the Knesset in the

opposition led by Menachem Begin and resigned when the party rose to power in 1977. He was active on the Parliament's finance committee and served on the Bank of Israel's advisory board.

He escaped the Nazis by fleeing to Russia and later joined the Irgun, the underground group founded by Mr. Begin that used terror tactics to fight British rule in Palestine.

Manos Hadjidakis, Wrote Music for 'Never on Sunday'

Manos Hadjidakis, 68, a composer who won an Oscar for his music in the hit film "Never on Sunday," died Wednesday after a heart attack in Athens.

A spokesman at Evangelismos Hospital said that Mr. Hadjidakis had died from respiratory problems caused by a swelling of the lungs after his heart attack. Mr. Hadjidakis underwent a triple heart bypass operation in May 1993 in London and had since suffered from heart problems.

William Elgin Swinton, 93, Canadian Paleontologist

William Elgin Swinton, 93, a paleontolo-

gist whose writings included a seminal textbook on dinosaurs in 1934, died Sunday in Toronto.

Mr. Swinton, a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, was emeritus professor of zoology at the University of Toronto, where he taught in the 1960s. At the time, he also served as director of life sciences at the Royal Ontario Museum. He also helped to set up the Ontario Science Centre.

The Reverend James M. Demese, 72, a Jesuit priest and an expert on Existential philosophy who led an expansion of Canisius College in Buffalo, New York, as its president from 1966 until last year, died Wednesday in Buffalo.

Bernard Motteissier, 69, a yachtsman who sailed one-and-a-half times around the world alone and nonstop in 1968-1969, died Thursday at his home near Paris. He had suffered from prostate cancer for five years.

Roy Allen, 74, one of the first black television producers and directors in the United States, died of cancer May 30 in Clinton, Massachusetts.

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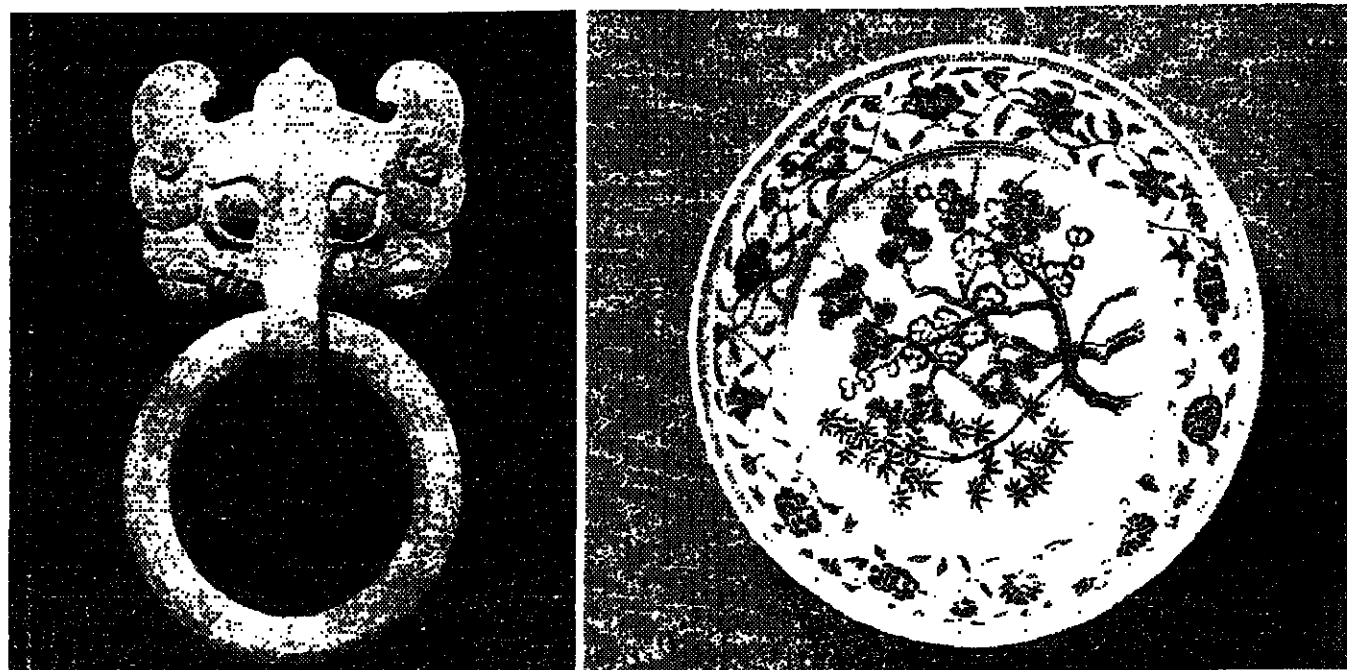
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ART

Saturday-Sunday,
June 18-19, 1994
Page 8



Han Dynasty mask and door ring, which fetched \$100,000; early 15th-century Ming dish, sold for £240,000.

Discoveries in Chinese Art

LONDON — The myth of China's art as a monolithic entity springing out of nowhere and living its own life in splendid isolation never sounded more convincing. It has now become untenable. Three gripping shows mounted by dealers in London and New York bring out material, much of it unrecorded, that challenges it more vigorously than ever.

At Eskenazi's, in London, the subject is "Yuan and early Ming blue and white" on view until July

SOURIN MELIKIAN

8. It makes one wonder why Western museums have not thought of doing something of the kind before when so many unrecorded pieces have come to light.

The appearance of blue and white porcelain is one of the great enigmas in Chinese cultural history. Suddenly, some time under the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368) set up by the Mongol conquerors, an entirely new aesthetic vision prevailed in the art form dear to the Chinese heart after calligraphy and painting.

Sizes became considerably larger than they had been in Song times, potting sturdier and thicker. A whole range of shapes were rowed from iron-drinking mugs, inkwells, candlesticks, basins with tall sides tapering and curving out at the rim, of which there is a splendid hitherto unrecorded instance at

Eskenazi's. More curiously, the rules governing design changed overnight. Patterns were handled with a new concern for symmetry and covered the entire surface.

Not least, they restored to a color effect, blue on white or, more rarely, white on blue, that has no precedent in China. The Chinese called the blue "Islamic," or *huai*. In the Middle East, the vessels were immensely admired. One large dish in the show turned up in Syria in the late 1970s. Another dish, auctioned in London in December 1978, carries the mark of Shah Abbas I (1589-1629), who donated it with many others to the Sufi shrine of Sheikh Safi Ad-Din Ardebil in northwestern Iran. A third one has the ownership mark of the Mogul emperor of India, Alamgir.

These sold smoothly. The Damascus dish, unique for its iconography, incomprehensible in Chinese terms but perfectly understandable in Persian terms, is a stylized illustration of a pool transcribing a standard linear image, sold in the region of £200,000 (\$300,000). A European buyer ignored a break — he would not find another piece like this one. The small dish from Ardebil went for about £150,000 two days before the show opened. The Japanese collection seems to have panicked at the idea a competitor might get it.

One-third of the objects on offer have been sold for about £1.3 million. The masterpieces, with purely Chinese motifs — a dish with prunus, bamboo, and pine branches

— was, comparatively speaking, not expensive at £240,000. In 10 or 15 years, pieces of that caliber will have vanished from the market altogether.

The greater the novelty, the greater the commercial impact. The season's hit is James Lally's show on view in New York at 41 East 54th Street until June 25. With only a few more days to go, the total sold since June 1 adds up to almost \$4 million. 94 percent in value of the 64 pieces on offer, leaving only eight objects available. Lally confesses he is surprised. He thought the jades that make up two-thirds of the show would be too esoteric to sell quickly.

Esoteric they may be. But to anyone interested in the origins of one of the world's great civilizations they hold an irresistible appeal. The Hongshan culture, as it is known after the main site, was identified in 1986, and its jades, such as the astonishing pendant in Lally's exhibition, are broadly dated to about 3800 to 2700 B.C. Scholars see them as the ancestors of the first recognizable Chinese jades created several centuries later. If that idea should gain acceptance, the implications would be revolutionary.

The Hongshan culture was centered in Liaoning, outside the Chinese world until at least the eighth century. The area may have been Turkic or Mongol. More details will undoubtedly emerge in coming years. In the meantime, objects such as the highly stylized mask carved in low relief, one of only three known so far with the suggestion of a face, have an aura of mystery. The price quoted to those making inquiries on June 1, \$75,000, did not stop the pendant from going within minutes of the opening.

The same enthusiasm greeted the objects of the Liangzhu culture. Its most extraordinary objects were excavated at Fanchan in 1986. They are considered to date from 3300 to 2250 B.C. Here the connection with the earliest fully developed historical culture of China, that of the Shang Dynasty is unquestionable. Small jade objects are engraved with lightly incised, highly stylized masks. One of these, only 2.25 inches (5.5 centimeters) wide, was reserved before the opening by an "Asian" buyer, as Lally puts it to protect his identity. Confirmation followed the moment the show opened, the \$80,000 asking price notwithstanding — no such piece has ever appeared in the Western market.

The greatest revelation in the discoveries relating to the Liangzhu culture is the fact that the vessels known as *cong* — cylinders encased in square section walls — were already being produced long before the Shang. The Liangzhu *cong*s with discreetly suggested faces can be of breathtaking beauty. Such was the Lally vessel, 15.9 centimeters high. Here too the object, carrying a stiff \$280,000 price tag, was nevertheless sold before the opening. It went to a Japanese collector.

THE spate of supposedly "clandestine" excavations that have been going on for the past two decades have not just revealed previously unknown cultures. They have also brought to light some objects of a beauty hitherto unmatched in some of the familiar styles. Nothing quite like the 40-centimeter bronze mask holding a door ring had ever appeared among the Han Period (206 B.C.-A.D. 220) finds. This is one of the great masterpieces of Chinese art. At \$100,000, the asking price, Lally had no trouble persuading an American collector to go for it on the opening day.

Discoveries are being made from much more recent times as well. This is true of the 18th century, when China was more susceptible than ever to outside influence. Some striking examples of this may be seen at the Oriental Art Gallery in London where the selling show of Chinese art is on until June 24.

The art of painted enamel vessels is one that entered China around 1700, if not a little earlier. In this era of accelerating East-West contacts, there were some remarkable cases of interchange. A pair of baluster vases painted with a floral design on an imperial yellow ground carry the mark of the Qianlong reign (1736-1795). The shape is of Chinese origin, but it appears here in its interpretation by North European goldsmiths who gave it a hexagonal section. The Chinese artist borrowed this back and a German buyer found the pair, previously not reproduced in print, impossible to resist at \$9,000. Tibet occasionally served as a model not just for export ware, but for ritual Buddhist objects such as the cloisonné enamel reliquary probably commissioned by Qianlong for a Lamaist temple in Beijing.

There is still much to discover about this 6,000-year-old culture.

A Home for Steichen's 'Family'

By John G. Morris

CLERVAUX, Luxembourg — Edward Steichen's "Family of Man," often called the greatest photographic exhibition of all time, has at last found a permanent home: a restored 12th-century chateau where American soldiers once fought the Battle of the Bulge, surrounded by German artillery, at the northern tip of Luxembourg.

A legend in photography both for his own work and as an impresario, Steichen was born in 1879 in a village 60 kilometers (35 miles) to the south. His parents emigrated to the American Midwest in 1881, when the boy was only 18 months old. A man of unbounded sentiment, Steichen took lasting pride in his European roots. At the turn of the century he went to London and Paris to make his reputation as a painter and photographer. He then capitalized on it in New York, first in the pages of Alfred Steiglitz's *Camera Work* magazine, later in *Vogue* and *Vanity Fair*.

In World War I, Steichen returned to France in the American Expeditionary Force, commanding a photo reconnaissance group. When the United States entered World War II he was 63. He nevertheless talked his way into a navy commission, heading the "Steichen group" of navy photographers.

After the war, Steichen became director of photography at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. He had already produced two MOMA exhibitions on wartime propaganda themes: "Road to Victory" and "Power in the Pacific." Now he sought to use pictures to promote peace.

His first effort, to show the horror of the Korean War, with photos by David Douglas Duncan, disappointed him. "People flocked in great numbers to see it," he said. "They found some pictures revolting, some deeply moving [but] they left the exhibition and promptly forgot it."

STEICHEN had been talking with his brother-in-law, the poet Carl Sandburg, about an exhibition that they began to call "The Family of Man." Steichen found the expression in a speech by Abraham Lincoln. He persuaded Nelson Rockefeller, with the blessing of MOMA's director, René d'Harnoncourt, to put up some money; work began in 1953. As principal assistant, he hired Wayne Miller, one of the photographers of his navy group. In Wayne he found the son he had never had.

Miller went through 2 million pictures in the next two years. Together they boiled them down



Edward Steichen, in 1971, two years before his death.

to 10,000 and then to a final 503, from 68 countries, by 273 photographers. "The Family of Man" opened at MOMA on Jan. 24, 1955, and has since been seen by 9 million visitors in 69 countries.

After a meeting with Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg at the White House in 1963, Steichen decided to give a copy of the exhibition to his native land, but the Grand Duchy, lacking both funds and imagination, didn't know what to make of the gift. It languished, deteriorating, until Rosch Krieps, a Luxembourg journalist, embarrassed the government into action. In 1989 a National Audiovisual Center was created, headed by Jean Back.

Back knew what to do. He called Anne Cartier-Bresson, conservator of photographs for the City of Paris, an internationally known expert. She was appalled by the condition of "The Family of Man" and arranged for Silvia Berselli, her former stu-

dent, to head a restoration team of five. It took them three years. The government has now invested \$3 million in the project, not to mention the cost of restoring the war-damaged chateau.

Back decided to read test the show's appeal, first in Toulouse. The curator Jean Diezaidé arranged to house "Family" in a former refectory of the Jacobin convent. Thirty thousand visitors came in three months.

The final tryout was in Japan. In 1956, "FOM" had paid a visit to Tokyo, Steichen along with it. As a gesture of goodwill, he added 60 photos by Japanese photographers and withdrew five relating to the atom bomb — to induce the emperor to visit the show.

The exhibition made an indelible impression on Goro Kuramochi, then 15. Now an internationally known photographer and exhibitions, he brought the show to Japan late last year, to Tokyo and Hiroshima. There it was

shown only 200 meters from the monument to victims of the first use of the atomic bomb. This time there was no censorship. In 14 days there were 1,500 visitors a day, in Hiroshima, 1,000.

To mark the opening at Clervaux, Back's assistant team is used a book called "The Family of Man: Testimonies and Documents" (Testimonies and Documents). There was no need for a catalogue — the MOMA one, edited by Steichen and a young publisher named Jerry Magera, has been a best-seller for 39 years.

The new book, edited by Gabriel Baer, former editor of *Camera International*, published so far only in French, has 27 contributors. Joana Steichen, his third and last wife, introduces the new edition. More essays are added, and the book is more comprehensive than the original. It is edited by Steichen's French ethnologist daughter, entitled "The Family of Man or La Grande Illusion" contends, that "FOM" is simply a manifestation of the American domestic imperialism.

A second dissent comes from Christian Capelle, of the Paris photo agency *Ma* and a critic for *Libération* newspaper. He feels that the photographs are not represented by their best work.

IN fact, Miller and Steichen chose the pictures wisely, really caring who made them. Their objective was to depict, in theatrical terms, the basic aspects of human existence: Love, Birth, Motherhood, Work, Play, Grief, Death, etc. The exhibition was designed as one stage set. As Miller said at the Clervaux opening, "Steichen was a passionate man. The exhibition reflects his passion."

The 273 photographers who contributed to "The Family of Man" deserve special mention in the history of photography. Unfortunately, there was no index to the original catalogue, an oversight that remains uncorrected.

This Steichen gambled the glory, although his only photograph in "Family" is one of his mother. Perhaps he planned it that way. In Luxembourg, the capital city, an exhibition of Steichen's work — for sale at high prices — opened on the eve of the "Family" event, in the town of Clervaux. Next year, to mark Luxembourg's 50th anniversary, there will be a Steichen retrospective in the capital, with many more of his doors to the world. It should most certainly be in Clervaux.

John G. Morris is a former picture editor of *The New York Times* and former Paris correspondent for *National Geographic*.

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Monday, June 20, 1994

Room 3 at 2.15 p.m. - JEWELLRY - Sale order by the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris. Experts: MM. Dechaut and Steffen. De Sevry. **ADER TAJAN**, 12, rue Favart, 75002 Paris. Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In NEW YORK please contact Kety Maisonneuve & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97 / 737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

Friday, June 24, 1994

Room 10 at 11 a.m. - PAINTINGS - ART DECO - ART NOUVEAU. **BARON-RIBREYRE**, 5, rue de Provence, 75009 Paris. Tel: (1) 42 46 00 77 - Fax: (1) 45 23 22 92.

Monday, June 27, 1994

Rooms 5 & 6 at 2 p.m. - MODERN PAINTINGS - ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO. **MILLON-ROBERT**, 19, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel: (1) 48 00 99 44 - Fax: (1) 48 00 98 58.

Room 11 at 2.15 p.m. - JEWELLRY - OBJETS DE VITRINE - ANCIENT AND MODERN SILVERWARE. Experts: MM. Beauvois, M. Fromanger, Mrs. Veronique Fromanger. **ADER TAJAN**, 12, rue Favart, 75002 Paris. Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In NEW YORK please contact Kety Maisonneuve & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97 / 737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

Friday, July 1st, 1994

Room 16 at 3 p.m. - OLD MASTER PAINTINGS. Expert: M. Turquin. **ADER TAJAN**, 12, rue Favart, 75002 Paris. Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In NEW YORK please contact Kety Maisonneuve & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97 / 737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

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Monday, June 27, 1994

Salon "La Paix" at 8 p.m. - IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS included 10 major works by Bernard Buffet (1927-1991) from the former André Fried, 10 postcards and watercolors by Salvador Dali from Mrs. R. Collection. Experts: MM. Pacit and de Louvennot, M. Balle. On view: Saturday, June 25, 11 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday, June 26, 11 a.m. - 8 p.m., Monday, June 27, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. **ADER TAJAN**, 12, rue Favart, 75002 Paris. Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In NEW YORK please contact Kety Maisonneuve & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97 / 737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

Tuesday, June 28, 1994

Salon "Vendôme" at 8 p.m. - IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PAINTINGS, mainly "Vierge à l'Enfant avec Saint Jean Baptiste de Pontormo". Experts: MM. Turquin, Ryaux, Herdhebut and Latreille. On view: Saturday, June 25, 2 p.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday, June 26, 2 p.m. - 4 p.m., Monday, June 27, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m., Tuesday, June 28, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. **ADER TAJAN**, 12, rue Favart, 75002 Paris. Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In NEW YORK please contact Kety Maisonneuve & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97 / 737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Salon "Vendôme" at 2.30 p.m. - 18th Cent. FRENCH SOFAPAST PORCELAIN (from Dr. R. Collection and other) mainly: VINCENNES, SEVRES, CHANTILLY, MONTFECY. Experts: M.G. Lefevre, assisted by Liane Lefevre. At 4 p.m. - 18th AND 19th Cent. FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART. Experts: MM. Lillie, Le Foul and De L'Espée. At 6 p.m. - EASTERN ART FROM MAISON PERRET-VIERT (Maison founded in 1880) 17th to 19th Cent. FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART. Sale order by the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris. Expert: M. Turquin. On view: Saturday, June 25, 2 p.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday, June 26, 2 p.m. - 8 p.m., Monday, June 27, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m., Tuesday, June 28, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m., Wednesday, June 29, 10 a.m. - 12 p.m. **ADER TAJAN**, 12, rue Favart, 75002 Paris. Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In NEW YORK please contact Kety Maisonneuve & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97 / 737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

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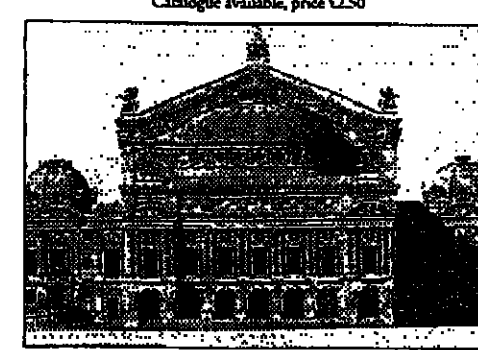
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An Artistic Look at Depression

By Ken Shulman

VENICE — The alchemist, who transmutes base metals — into gold, instincts — into gold. The gambler, who buttresses his intellect with a series of abstract rules to confront a universe with no rules. The collector who builds a barrier of well-ordered objects to wall out chaos.

The traitor who betrays the reality he is unable to change. The builder who erects structure after structure in a frenetic, obsessive race against nothingness.

These are some of the masks that personify the unfathomable relationship between mental illness and creativity and the five movements of a polyphonic exhibition in Venice about art and depression, entitled

"I'd Prefer Not To: Five Rooms About Depression and Art."

The title of this exhibition comes from Herman Melville's "Bartleby the Scrivener," a story whose protagonist is a thoroughly depressed, sleeping clerk whose psychic state impedes him from making any decision, even the simplest. At Venice's Museo Correr through July 3, "I'd Prefer Not To" is a stimulating, anthropological show that examines the diaphanous and visceral relationship between artistic creation and depression. Set up by Achille Bonito Oliva, former Venice Biennale director, the show projects a spectrum of artworks that spans five centuries, beginning with Titian, Pontormo and Giorgione, and fanning into the contemporary age with Janis Kounellis, Jim Dine and Andy Warhol.

"I began thinking about the report between art and depression in the 1970s, when I was writing about the Mannerists," Bonito Oliva said. "I realized that the Mannerists' style was the response of a depressed mind confronted with the discomfort of living in a chaotic and disorganized world."

The relationship between depression — or melancholy — and art has been observed since classical times. "All truly noteworthy men, be they distinguished in philosophy, politics, poetry or in the arts, are melancholy," wrote Aristotle in his "Poetics."

"And some of them to the point of suffering illnesses produced by the black bile." A host of medieval, Renaissance, and modern thinkers including Michelangelo, Kant, Rousseau and Jung have explored the same delicate, murky symbiosis in their writings.

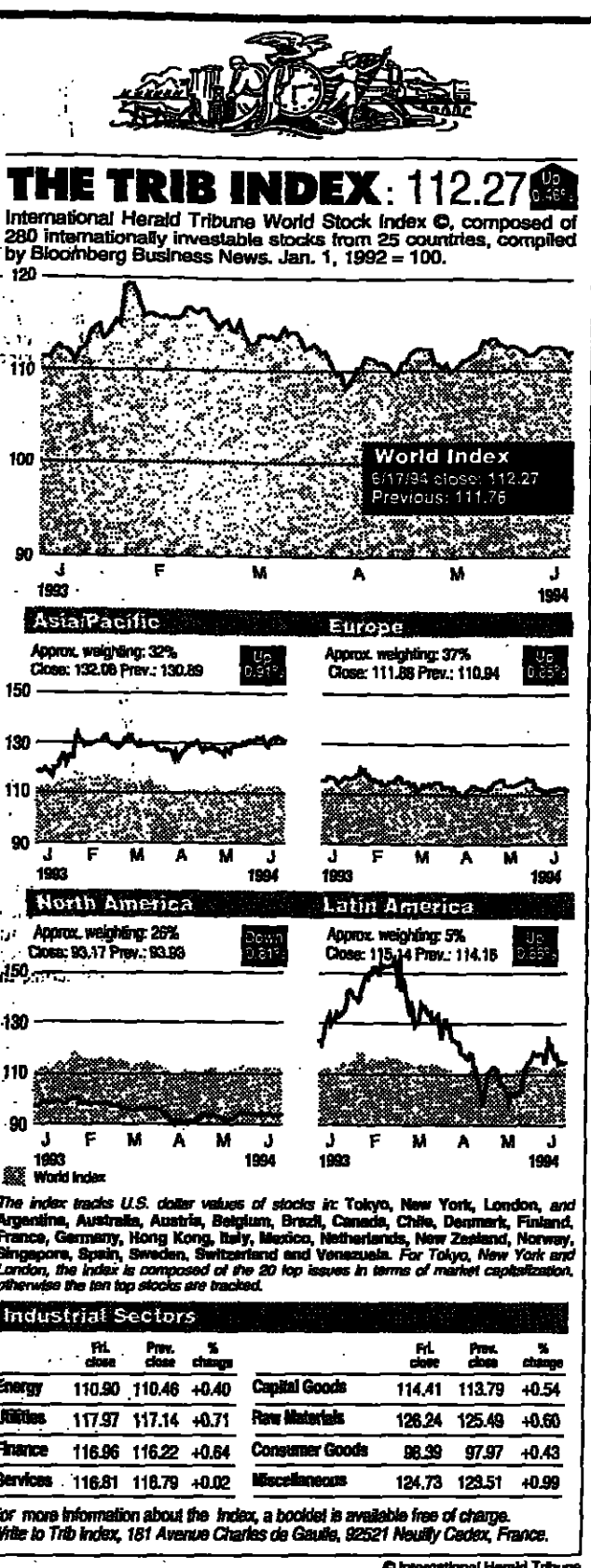
"I'd Prefer Not To" is neither a biographical exhibition — nor a psycho-sociological treatise. Nor does it make a substantial statement about the fascinating, only partially visible relationship between suffering, illness, and melancholy. At best, the show casts a narrow, litigatious slice of common manifestations of depression in art. Yet this is both bright enough to be of interest.

"This is not a show about depressed artists, or about artworks that are depressing," said Bonito Oliva, who has his own reasons for feeling depressed after having been dismissed this year as artistic director of the Venice Biennale. "What I have tried to do is to display a series of artworks that illustrate a particular mental response to the state of depression."

With five manageable rooms, each of which is dominated by one of the five archetypal figures associated with depression — the poet, the builder, the gambler, the collector, and the traitor — a survey of artworks that transmit the elements of depression in their style, treatment and materials.

In a show of such broad temporal and thematic scope, melancholy and overlapping are inevitable. Some of the groupings are tenuous, and at least two of the rooms — the collector and the builder — could exchange most of their artworks without any loss of coherence. One gets a sense that "I'd Prefer Not To" is as much Bonito Oliva's visual version of "My Favorite Things" as it is an attempt to illustrate his understanding of the relationship between depression and art. Still, it is a show that makes one think, and one worth seeing simply for the splendid art.

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.



Procedo Executive Arrested For Fraud

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The chief executive of Procedo Gesellschaft für Export-Import, a company that has been in the news for its alleged involvement in the Barmenia case, was arrested Friday by German authorities.

Dieter Kindt, 47, was arrested at his home in Wiesbaden and charged with being part of an elaborate fraud scheme to defraud Barmenia of millions of Deutsche marks.

Meanwhile, Arthur Andersen & Co. said it had received a letter from the U.S. Justice Department on June 1 of an alleged fraud by Arthur Andersen.

It said later it found out that many more such certificates had been sent, allegedly from Arthur Andersen's office in St. Louis to either Procedo or another firm.

Last week, the top management of the bankrupt floor-maker Barmenia AG was arrested on charges of credit fraud. Prosecutors allege that Barmenia obtained at least part of its loans totaling 1.9 billion DM (\$1 billion) from Procedo on bogus invoices.

On Friday, a Bielefeld court refused to release Friedrich Barmenia, the majority owner of the company, who claimed he was wrongfully detained. Barmenia's chief financial officer has confessed to charges.

Horst Schmiedeknecht, the public prosecutor, said that Mr. Kindt was himself part of the plan to defraud a group of creditors that included every large German bank.

Procedo, after lending Barmenia at least 1.9 billion DM, then turned to its banks and obtained loans from them that were secured on its credit to Barmenia.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

SAS's Japan Test Case Its Job Cuts in Tokyo Spread Shock Waves

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The left lapel of Yoriobu Otani's suit still sports the diamond-studded pin he was given five years ago after 25 years with Scandinavian Airlines System. But now, Mr. Otani, like other Japanese employees who learned abruptly last week that they had become too expensive to keep on the payroll, feels duped.

"I had pride in this company until last week," said Mr. Otani, head of the passenger sales division in Tokyo. "But now I feel deeply betrayed."

Japanese companies — or foreign ones doing business here — are not supposed to sack workers. It is legal, of course, to do so. But most Japanese cut staff only as a last resort. Even then, they do so discreetly, demoting workers or transferring them to remote offices; the humiliation is usually sufficient to make employees quit.

So when SAS announced last week that it wanted its entire Japanese staff of 141 to accept early retirement, the event drew national attention. Resentment among workers was exacerbated because the airline said it would rehire 31 employees under less generous terms. Most of the Japanese workers went on strike. Although they returned to work on Friday — to prevent outsiders from taking their jobs, they say — others were handing out protest leaflets at Narita Airport and the Ministry of Transport.

"If SAS can get away with this, then it will spread to other companies, not only airlines," Mr. Otani said Friday.

The move by SAS, which has been running deficits for the past four years, is extreme by Japanese standards and is likely to be settled eventually in the courts. No matter what the judgment, though, analysts say Japanese workers will have to learn to accept a more hard-edged deal as the country becomes increasingly exposed to international competition.

"It's a conflict between economic reality and the Japanese social contract — and economic reality will win out in the end," said Haruo Shimada, an economist at Keio University in Tokyo. "Japanese labor practices will look completely different in five to 10 years."

The signs, in fact, are already on the wall. Japanese bookstores are crisscrossed with notices of corporate re-engineering, and everyone from company presidents to politicians are talking about the need to get rid of deadwood in the work force and make it easier for employees to change companies mid-career.

Economists say there may be as many as 2 million employees of Japanese companies who have no economic necessity. They are tolerated because, unlike SAS, major Japanese companies cannot afford to be seen slashing staff in ways commonplace in the West. Instead, companies have worked around the margins — cutting overtime and bonuses and reducing hiring of new graduates. Female employees and foreign workers have borne the brunt of reduced job opportunities.

But even though the longest recession in Japan's postwar history is showing signs of ending, economists say the nation's remarkably low 2.8 percent unemployment rate will continue to climb, perhaps as high as 4 percent. As it does, the practice of lifetime employment, predicated on fast economic growth that has become untenable in Japan's mature economy, also will come under pressure.

"During the fast-growth period of the 1960s and 70s, eliminating jobs was never even a consideration," Mr. Shimada said. "But now companies face a huge challenge from global competition," he said, noting that the end of the Cold War had brought an additional 2 billion workers onto the labor market.

Takeshi Nagano, president of Nikkeiren, the Japan Federation of Employers Associations, sounded a warning early this month when he said

See SAS, Page 11

Falling Dollar And Inflation Hit U.S. Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A negative report about the dollar's prospects and fears of inflation spurred by rising commodity prices combined to push U.S. bond prices sharply lower Friday.

The benchmark 30-year bond closed off 31/32 point, at 85 26/32, which raised its yield to 7.45 percent from 7.35 percent Thursday.

The dollar was more than 2 percent lower in New York after the Conference Board's chief economist said the dollar could fall more than 10 percent by the end of next year.

Meanwhile, the Commodity Research Bureau's index of 21 prices, closely watched as an inflation indicator, rose a sharp 1.91 points, to 239.18.

A falling dollar and rising commodity prices say "it's going to be inflationary" for the economy, said John DeAngelis, a senior trader at UBS Securities.

The combination "smells like inflation," said James Hale, senior fixed-income strategist at MMS International in San Francisco.

"There's still a lot of bearish sentiment out there," said Ray Goodner at IDS Financial Services in Minneapolis. Chances that bonds will rally are slim because people are taking advantage of any upticks in bond prices to sell their holdings, Mr. Goodner said.

Despite an international chorus of government officials assuring markets that inflation was not a problem in recent days, there seems to be a move away from bonds and into equity investments, analysts said. European bond prices were stable Friday after sharp falls on Thursday, but Asian bonds fell.

Rob Hayward, economic adviser at Bank of America in London, said "people are becoming more interested" in direct investment in industry.

Similarly, George Magnus, econ-

See BONDS, Page 10

Share Offering In Mondadori Oversubscribed

Reuters

MILAN — Bids from investors amounted to four times the available stock in Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's Mondadori publishing company, in which a majority stake went on sale Friday.

Arnoldo Mondadori Editore, Italy's largest publishing company, had put 66 million common shares, or 51 percent of its total capital, up for sale at 15,000 lire (\$9.40) a share.

The sale was part of a reorganization of the business-politician's Fininvest media empire decided on before he won power in general elections in March.

"Requests for shares by June 16 were equal to four times the amount on offer," Mediobanca SPA, global coordinator of the share offer, said.

The share float, which reduces Mr. Berlusconi's holding in the publisher to 47 percent, was open for just two days.

With Mondadori boosting its profit nearly 50 percent, to 87 billion lire (\$53 million), last year, the success of the share offer had been expected.

Hollywood Has Talent for Multimedia

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — One of AT&T Corp.'s highest-ranking executives will join Creative Artists Agency, the Hollywood talent agency, in an unexpected move that advances the convergence of entertainment, information and communications.

The executive, Robert Kavner, 50, is the former chief financial officer of AT&T Corp. and now heads the telecommunications giant's expanding multimedia efforts.

When he joins Creative Artists Agency on July 1, Mr. Kavner will be in charge of seeking opportunities for directors, writers and performers in the rapidly expanding arena linking personal computers to on-line services involving, at the outset, education, shopping, films and video games.

Both Hollywood and Wall Street were surprised by the appointment of Mr. Kavner, one of four AT&T executive vice presidents.

But for Michael Ovitz, the chairman of Creative Artists Agency, this was yet another brush move that has turned him into probably the most formidable dealmaker in Hollywood.

The move clearly placed rival talent agencies — as well as studios — on notice that the so-called information superhighway was now an integral part of Hollywood's future.

Some rival agents said that the appointment of Mr. Kavner was perhaps less beneficial to Creative Artists Agency's clients than to Mr. Ovitz, who now faces the prospect of becoming an even bigger dealmaker and a virtual investment banker in shaping pacts between technology companies and studios.

In announcing Mr. Kavner's appointment, Mr. Ovitz said: "The technology driving the changes in our industry is evolving very, very quickly. We are seeing the convergence of creativity and communications technology in ways that deliver entertainment and information services more quickly, more fully and with greater ease for the consumer than ever before."

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Consumer Spending Heads Down

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — America's consumers are starting to cut back their spending, slowing the economy's expansion. The drop, economists say, is the result of higher interest rates, declining savings and the evaporation of pent-up demand as families have splurged on cars and other goods over the last year.

The Federal Reserve has contributed to the drop with four increases this year in short-term interest rates, which has pushed up borrowing rates. This has put an end to windfalls for homeowners who had been taking advantage of low interest rates late last year and early this year to refinance their mortgages. The slowdown comes after a year in which growth in consumer spending outstripped growth in income.

Weakening consumer spending on big-ticket purchases such as cars and household appliances is already beginning to hurt some sectors of the economy, although few if any people are predicting another recession.

The 45-employee Hivasse Manufacturing Co. in Jacksonville, Arkansas, for example, put everyone on overtime just two months ago and hired five new workers, but still had an eight-week backlog of orders for brand-name plates for washing machines and dryers. That has shrunk to four weeks, and management is beginning to worry.

Weak sales can be traced to people like Edward J. Mann, 44, a former factory production supervisor in Stratford, Connecticut. Although Mr. Mann recently found work as a teacher after two factories closed and put him out of work, he is still trying to rebuild his savings and decided last month not to buy a \$189 outdoor barbecue grill.

Recent government data showing falling retail sales in April and May, a drop in overall personal consumption spending in April, a slight rise in business inventories in April and a yearlong fall in household savings rates also reflect the erosion in consumer spending.

As a result, some economists are trimming slightly their estimates of economic growth for the rest of the year. A survey of corporate economists this month, before the government released statistics providing some of the strongest evidence of slackening spending.

The new evidence of slowing could reassure Wall Street and the Federal Reserve that the economy will not overheat.

found that the consensus forecast for economic growth in the fourth quarter of this year had dropped by a tenth of a percentage point, to an annual rate of 2.8 percent.

The change was significant not because of its size but because of the direction of the revision, said Robert J. Eggert, who conducted the survey for Blue Chip Economic Indicators, a newsletter in Sedona, Arizona. The fear that sparked inflationary concerns in financial markets and at the Federal Reserve

Board was that economic growth would continue at the 5 percent rate of the last half of last year.

Economic growth of 3 percent is still not bad, said Alan Blinder, a member of the White House Council of Economic Advisers. President Bill Clinton recently nominated him to become the next vice chairman of the Federal Reserve.

The new evidence of slowing — if it continues — could finally begin to reassure Wall Street and the Federal Reserve that the economy will not overheat, feeding inflation. That new confidence could send the stock market higher and long-term interest rates lower.

The economic indicators also suggest that there will be little pressure for immediate further interest-rate increases by the Fed. "The growth of activity is downshifting to a more sustainable pace after the more rapid pace that we had at the end of last year," Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said in an interview. "I don't see any pressure on the Fed to increase those rates."

That sustainable pace is supported by other sectors of the economy — like business spending on new factory equipment — that are still doing well, suggesting that any drop in growth will not be dramatic. But slower growth may also be bad news for Main Street, meaning fewer jobs in the coming months for the 8 million unemployed Americans.

As usual, a few contrary economic indicators muddy the picture. Strong growth in jobs this spring suggests that many families are earning more money, and two surveys of retail stores this month suggest that sales may bounce back from drops in April and May.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	¥	₹	₪	₧	₡	₪
Australia	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Canada	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
France	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Germany	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Italy	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Japan	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
UK	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
US	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Other Dollar Values									
Argentina	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Australia	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Canada	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
France	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Germany	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Italy	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
Japan	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
UK	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38
US	1.37	0.77	1.38	106.5	13.75	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38

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Barbados	1-800-477-8000
Belgium	078-11-0014
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Belize (PTT pay phones)	4
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Bolivia	050-3333
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Bulgaria	00-800-1010
Canada	1-800-877-8000
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Colombia - Spanish	980-130-110
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Czech Republic	0042-087-187
Denmark	8001-0877
Dominican Republic	1-800-751-7877
Ecuador	171
El Salvador	191
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Finland	0900-1-0904
France	1940087
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Guatemala	195
Honduras	001-800-121000
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Ireland	1-800-55-0001
Israel	177-102-2227
Italy	172-1877
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Kuwait	800-777
Lichtenstein	155-9777
Lithuania	800-0115
Luxembourg	95-800-877-8000
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San Marino	172-1877
Saudi Arabia	800-15
South Africa	0-800-99-0013
Spain	900-95-0013
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St. Vincent	1-800-277-748
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Switzerland	135-9777
Trinidad & Tobago	0800-1-4477
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U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Uruguay	000-1
Vietnam City	172-1877
Venezuela - English	800-1111-1
Venezuela - Spanish	800-1111-1

MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Slump
On Inflation Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks slumped Friday as a weak dollar and rising commodity prices pointed to higher inflation and interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 34.56 points to 3,776.78.

U.S. Stocks

But for the week as a whole, the average gained 3.33 points.

Retail, oil, electric utility, soft drink and financial stocks posted the largest losses.

Some 373.43 million shares changed hands on the New York Stock Exchange, the highest since April 21 and up sharply from 254.89 million on Thursday.

Friday's simultaneous expiration of individual stock options, stock-index options and index futures — known as "triple witching" — boosted trading.

More than 13 stocks fell for every eight that rose on the New York Stock Exchange.

Oil stocks fell amid concern that recent increases in crude oil prices will hurt refining and marketing firms, while oil-drilling shares climbed along with crude prices.

Speculation about possible increases in inflation lifted gold stocks. Gold, a key inflation barometer, rose \$6.20 an ounce for delivery in August to \$393.70.

Stocks sank along with bonds with yields on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond climbing to 7.45 percent from 7.36 percent Thursday and this week's low of 7.31 percent, recorded on Tuesday.

There's "tremendous confusion about the direction of the economy, and therefore inflation and interest rates," said Philip Roth, chief technical analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds.

The dollar tumbled after a private economist at the Conference Board, a business research group, predicted that the U.S. currency would weaken during the next two years.

Meanwhile, a University of Michigan consumer sentiment index rose to 94.5 in June from 92.8 in May, stirring concern that rapid economic growth will translate into rising inflation, hurting the value of bonds.

The Commodity Research Bureau index of 21 key commodity prices gained 2.1 to 239.38, a 3½-year high.

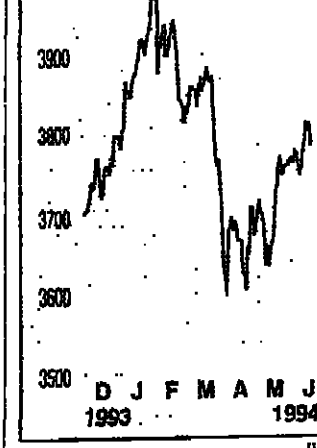
Chevron fell 1 to 43½. Royal Dutch Petroleum dropped 1 to 107½, and Mobil Corp. fell 1 to 84½.

Chemical stocks, most of which suffered from higher feedstock prices, also declined. DuPont Co. fell ½ to 60½. Union Carbide Corp. dropped ½ to 69½, and Dow Chemical eased ¼ to 69½.

(Bloomberg, AP)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Univis	43.51	43.51	43.51	0.00
AT&T	26.50	26.50	26.50	0.00
IBM	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Microsoft	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
Oracle	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
Novell	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
EMC	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
3Com	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
PerkinElmer	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
Comcast	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
Coca-Cola	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
Johnson & Johnson	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Merck	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
Amgen	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
Novartis	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Roche	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Novo Nordisk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Novartis	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Novartis	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Microsoft	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
Oracle	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
Novell	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
EMC	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
3Com	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
PerkinElmer	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
Comcast	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
Coca-Cola	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
Johnson & Johnson	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Merck	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
Amgen	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
Novartis	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Roche	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Novo Nordisk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Novartis	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Novartis	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Univis	43.51	43.51	43.51	0.00
AT&T	26.50	26.50	26.50	0.00
IBM	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Microsoft	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
Oracle	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
Novell	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
EMC	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
3Com	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
PerkinElmer	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
Comcast	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
Coca-Cola	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
Johnson & Johnson	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Merck	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
Amgen	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
Novartis	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Roche	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Novo Nordisk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Novartis	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Novartis	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
373.43	25.00	100.00
254.89	20.00	80.00
200.00	15.00	60.00
150.00	10.00	40.00
100.00	5.00	20.00
50.00	2.00	10.00
25.00	1.00	5.00
10.00	0.50	2.00
5.00	0.25	1.00
2.00	0.10	0.50
1.00	0.05	0.25
0.50	0.02	0.10
0.25	0.01	0.05
0.10	0.00	0.02
0.05	0.00	0.01
0.02	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3807.53	3812.41	3776.78	-34.88
Transp.	1004.53	1006.75	1004.53	-0.22
Com.	1281.41	1283.54	1281.41	-2.14
Com.	1281.41	1283.54	1281.41	-2.14

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Standard & Poor's Index				
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NYSE Indexes

Transp.	401.20	389.39	399.21	+
Utilities	158.42	157.32	156.41	-
Finance	46.94	46.13	46.13	-

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Transp.	20.00	20.00	20.00
Com.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Com.	100.00	100.00	100.00

AMEX Stock Index

Composite	255.70	253.78	253.28	-
Industrials	312.83	311.48	311.48	-
Transportation	277.44	278.48	278.84	+

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Transp.	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
Com.	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Com.	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

NYSE Diary

Composite	725.51	729.08	729.08	-
Industrials	745.78	740.09	740.09	-
Banks	765.70	762.95	763.75	-
	723.10	723.00	724.27	-

AMEX Diary

AMEX Stock Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	401.20	399.20	399.20	-2.00
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Com.	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00
Com.	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00

NASDAQ Diary

	147.54	137.04	140.26	-
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Spot Commodities

20 Bonds	98.39	-
10 Utilities	95.31	-
10 Industrials	101.48	-

Bertelsmann to Buy N. Y. Times Women's Magazines

By Geraldine Fabrikant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. publishing arm of Bertelsmann AG, the German media giant, has agreed to acquire a group of magazines from The New York Times Co. that are directed primarily at the women's market.

The best-known of the publications are Family Circle and McCall's, but the unit that is being sold, the Women's Magazine Group, also includes Fitness, American HomeStyle, Child, Mary Emminger's Country, Custom Builder and others.

The price of the deal was not disclosed, but several industry experts put the figure at \$250 million to \$400 million.

Although the magazines are profitable, they have faced increasing competition for readers and dollars.

The Bertelsmann unit, Gruner & Jahr USA Publishing, already owns YM, a magazine aimed at teenage girls, which competes directly with Seventeen, published by K-III Magazines.

Through aggressive promotion and a fine-tuning of YM's editorial content to appeal to

contemporary teens, Gruner & Jahr has been able to expand the magazine's circulation to 1.8 million from 900,000 in the last 18 months.

The acquisition of the New York Times publications will make Gruner & Jahr a strong force in the women's magazine field. The other leaders are Good Housekeeping and Redbook, both owned by Hearst Corp.; The Ladies' Home Journal and Better Homes and Gardens, both owned by Meredith Corp.; and Woman's Day, owned by the French media company Hachette Filipacchi.

BONDS: Prices Are Pulled Down

Continued from Page 9

omist at S.G. Warburg Securities in London, said his firm had "heard from one major asset management company" that "funds are being moved out and put into venture capital projects and real assets."

Among hard assets showing gains on Friday, gold rose \$6.20 an ounce, to \$393.70 on the Commodity Exchange, while crude oil surged 80 cents a barrel, to \$20.71, on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Oil has risen from \$14.08 a barrel in March. It got a boost this week when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided to maintain its output at the current level of about 24.8 million barrels a day, which is slightly above the cartel's official ceiling of 24.32 million barrels.

In other commodities activity, soybean and corn prices at the Chicago Board of Trade soared amid forecasts for extremely hot and dry Midwest weather.

With inflation fears already undermining U.S. bonds and therefore putting pressure on the dollar, Gail Foster, a Conference Board

economist said the currency could fall below 1.50 Deutsche marks by the end of 1995. It tumbled to 1.6095 DM in New York on Friday from 1.6322 DM on Thursday.

The Conference Board is a business-funded research organization.

The dollar also was quoted at 102.69 yen, down from 103.33 on Thursday. It also fell to 1.3552 Swiss francs from 1.3708 and to 5.5005 French francs from 5.5658.

The pound rose to \$1.5345 from \$1.5198.

Ms. Foster, writing in Standard & Poor's Corp.'s CreditWeek publication due for release Monday, said "exchange rate trends suggest the possibility, but by no means the inevitability of some near-term dollar appreciation against the yen."

But she said that dollar/mark models yielded a roughly 10 percent decline in the dollar over the next 18 months.

Ms. Foster said that to reverse the expected trend of a weaker dollar, the U.S. would have to adopt a high real interest-rate policy that would set as a clear priority reducing inflation at the expense of growth.

But she said, neither the Federal Reserve Board "nor the political climate now support such a shift."

(Reuters, Bloomberg, APX)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Press June 17

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Thailand to Double Gas Imports From Other Asian States

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Thailand will slash oil imports and is negotiating with Southeast Asian countries to more than double its imports of natural gas in the next few years, according to officials and oil company executives.

They said that Burma was likely to be the first foreign gas supplier to Thailand, followed by either Malaysia or Vietnam.

Pala Sookwong, president of downstream oil business in the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, said gas use in Thailand was expected to more than double by the end of the decade, to 2 billion cubic feet a day from around 900 million at present.

He said Thailand would reduce its reliance on imported oil and meet public demand for wider use of low-pollution fuel by increasing the share of gas in the country's energy consumption to 25 percent by 2000 from 17 percent in 1993.

The authority is responsible for buying gas from producers in Thailand and delivering it by pipeline to end users, mainly power utilities and large industries. The authority is also responsible for negotiating with overseas suppliers.

Mr. Pala spoke at an oil conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the Oil Daily Group.

He said Thailand was negotiating with Burma to bring gas by pipeline from the Gulf of Martaban and would soon open discussions with Malaysia on the possible supply of liquefied gas by tanker. Thailand's own proven reserves

of gas, mainly in the Gulf of Thailand, amount to around 15 trillion cubic feet, enough to last only about 20 years at the rate of consumption forecast for the end of the decade.

Total SA of France is the operator of the Martaban gas field in Burma, with a 52.5 percent stake. Unocal Corp. of the United States has the other 47.5 percent share.

Melchior de Matharel, Total's chief representative for Southeast Asia, said the Martaban gas field in Burma had proven reserves of at least 4 trillion cubic feet.

He said that if a sale price and other commercial terms could be agreed with Thailand, it would take between two and three years to bring the field into production and to build a 400-kilometer (250-mile) pipeline to Thailand.

Analysts said the military government in Rangoon was eager for the project to proceed, seeing it as a source of hard currency and a means of further breaking efforts by the United States and other Western countries to isolate Burma.

Burmese opposition groups have campaigned against the project on the grounds that it would provide revenue for the junta, which came to power in 1988 after crushing a pro-democracy uprising.

The pipeline would pass through a part of southeast Burma contested by members of the Karen minority seeking autonomy from Rangoon.

The pipeline is expected to carry around 250 million cubic feet of gas a day.

Capitalism's Rough Edge Mongolia Making a Difficult Transition

Bloomberg Business News

ULAN BATOR — When Mongolia opened up to the world in 1990, its leaders hoped for a rapid transition to capitalism. But the country's hard-currency reserves through unsupervised foreign exchange trading.

Over 18 months during 1990-91, the country squandered virtually all its foreign currency and gold reserves of \$90 million in the dealing rooms of London, Tokyo and Hong Kong.

Michael Brown, a former consultant for the International Monetary Fund, sharply criticized the Mongolian dealers, who ranged in age from 19 to 63.

"The bank became a casino, with staff spending longer and longer at the screens with little hope of recouping past losses," Mr. Brown said in a report commissioned by the government.

Entrepreneurs have also exploited foreign ignorance about Mongolia, further damaging the country's credibility.

The most high-profile of these has been Khandkar Khalid Ahmed Hossain, president and chief executive officer of Hong Kong-listed MKI Corp. After the Princeton-trained Bangladeshi took control of the unprofitable company in April, the value of its stock doubled from 30 Hong Kong cents to 62 cents by the start of June. Mr. Hossain owns 20 percent of the stock.

During this period, he issued a flurry of announcements of contracts signed by the company, in which Mongolia figured prominently.

Before the Mongolian courts sentenced him to five years in prison for fraud in 1992, he had persuaded a banker to hand over \$16,000 to change at favorable rates in Hong Kong, and the state airline had given him unlimited free travel while he helped it buy a Boeing jet.

Last year, Mongolia pardoned him on mental health grounds, depriving the Mongolian media of their favorite villain.

More damaging, however, was the hemorrhaging of the country's hard-currency reserves through unsupervised foreign exchange trading.

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and demanded evidence that the deals actually existed.

In one project, Mr. Hossain announced on May 4 that MKI had signed an exclusive agreement with San Francisco-based Albee Flot Corp. to sell an all-terrain vehicle, the Flowton, in Asia.

"The need for runabout size Flowtons in Mongolia alone could generate an industry worth upwards of half a billion dollars annually," the MKI news release said. Never mind that Mongolia's total imports in any year barely exceed \$500 million. Extensive inquiries failed to locate either the Albee Flot Corp. or knowledge of the legendary vehicle. Telephone calls concerning the project to Mr. Hossain's Hong Kong headquarters have not been returned.

"It would be very unlikely that a piece of equipment supposed to do the things this vehicle does exists and yet nobody's heard about it," said Neal Cramer, a manager with Houston-based Western-Geophysical, a major supplier of oil field equipment.

Officials at the U.S. construction companies Bechtel Corp. and Crawley Corp. said they were unfamiliar with the vehicle, although they were named in MKI's news release as having operated the vehicles "extremely successfully" in Alaska for 20 years.

Despite it all, there are signs that Mongolia's economy is turning the corner, and the country may yet win back investors. Inflation has slowed to below 3 percent a month, partly the result of the government's tight controls on credit.

Bond Bears Charge Into Australia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Australian long-dated bond yields surged to a 19-month high Friday, leading to a slump in shares, as concerns grew about inflation and rising interest rates.

"It's part of the global picture," said Ron Porter, a director at J.B. Were & Sons. "Everyone in Europe is spooked by rates going up."

While Australian rates have been relatively stable recently, the tightening trend set by the United States has worried investors. The Australian economic cycle is a few months behind that of the United States, and investors fear that inflation jitters plaguing the U.S. bond markets may take hold in Australia.

Some traders, however, found other reasons for the sell-off in bonds. They said that U.S. hedge funds based in Tokyo had started liquidating bond positions.

"Investors are selling out because they can't stand any more pain," said Ivana Bottini, an economist at Société Générale, adding that she believed the yield on benchmark 10-year government bonds would rise to 9.5 percent within six months.

The 10-year bond was quoted with a yield of 9.24 percent, its highest level since December 1992, up from its previous 18-month peak of 9.14 percent Thursday.

Australian shares also came under pressure Friday as the All Ordinaries index fell 4.8 points to 2,051.2, for a fall of 18.2 points on the week.

"We need to see another round of good corporate earnings to confirm what everyone sees as growth in the economy," said David Iron, a trader at CS First Boston.

The next round of earnings reports begins in August. Companies usually report twice a year.

The Australian dollar, however, was stronger at 73.28 U.S. cents, up from 72.73 cents Thursday.

"Underlying fundamental support, such as commodity prices and talk that rates will go up here soon, should be supportive for the dollar," said Paul Kammel of Westpac Bank. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Thai Rates Seen Rising

Domestic interest rates are likely to rise further this year because of intense competition for deposits, the president of Thailand's second largest bank said Friday, according to a Bloomberg Business News report from Bangkok.

Although most Thai banks have raised rates four times since February, conditions in the local money market indicate that another increase will be necessary, said Banthoon Lamsam, president of Thai Farmers Bank.

"Domestic banks are competing intensely for deposits," he said.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	13000	9,113.96	8,922.92	+1.01
Singapore Straits Times	2500	2,306.23	2,267.34	+0.63
Tokyo Nikkei 225	2200	2,051.20	2,056.00	-0.23
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1000	1,038.04	1,032.39	+0.55
Bangkok SET	1000	1,370.53	1,364.44	+0.46
Seoul Composite Stock	1000	818.54	801.06	+1.94
Taipei Weighted Price	1000	6,169.74	6,149.64	+0.16
Manila PSE	1000	2,382.53	2,316.56	+1.16
Jakarta Stock Index	1000	478.85	474.133	+0.51
New Zealand NZSE 40	1000	2,103.33	2,103.76	-0.02
Bombay National Index	1000	2,027.51	1,978.05	+2.50

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

China will more than double its number of foreign law firms to 100 from 41 over the next two years, a Ministry of Justice official was quoted as saying Friday.

• Sino French Holdings, the joint venture between Lyonnais des Eaux SA and New World Development Co., has signed a 30-year contract to supply drinking water to the central Chinese city of Nanchang.

• Citicorp Inc. unit Citibank Australia Ltd. said it had signed an agreement to deal with its customers through Australia's 4,000 post offices, starting July 1.

• Peregrine Investment Holdings Ltd. said it was launching an \$80 million Indonesia investment fund. The fund will be placed in two tranches, it said, mainly to institutional investors.

• Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. said it would reduce staff at its headquarters by 26 percent, to 1,280 from 1,720, by March 1996 in an effort to save the company 15 billion yen (\$145 million).

• Isuzu Co. of Japan said it had raised its pretax profit forecast for the year ending in March 1995, to 5.4 billion yen from 5.3 billion yen because of higher-than-expected earnings at the parent company.

• Hitachi Ltd. said it developed a new static random access memory chip with 10 times the speed of the previous so-called SRAMs.

• Perusahan Otomobil Nasional Bhd., Malaysia's national car company, said pretax profit for the year ended March 31 fell 9 percent from a year earlier, to 202.04 million ringgits (\$80 million), despite a 35 percent increase in sales. The company said the strong yen had eroded its gains.

• Japan's money supply in May grew 1.7 percent from a year earlier, after a revised 2.2 percent year-on-year rise in April, the Bank of Japan said. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AFX)

China Plant Under Study By Toyota

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. said Friday it was considering making cars in China in a joint venture with Tianjin Automobile Industrial Corp.

"We are studying the issue from several angles, but nothing concrete has been decided," a Toyota spokesman said.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun newspaper said Toyota expected to start with production of engines and transmissions in 1995 — and to sell 150,000 units the following year — before starting to make complete automobiles.

Tianjin Automobile made 46,700 Daewoo Motor Co. Charade cars and 36,000 Daewoo Hijet commercial vehicles in the year that ended in March and plans to make 46,000 Charades and 32,000 Hijets in the current year.

Toyota, which owns 16 percent of Daewoo, also supplies technical assistance to Gold Cup Automobile Corp., which manufactures vans in Shenyang. Gold Cup made 4,400 vans in 1993.

Separately, a U.S. negotiator said in Tokyo that Japan and the United States had failed to agree in their latest talks on Japanese government procurement of telecommunications equipment. The negotiator, who asked not to be identified, said Kazuo Barabesky, the deputy U.S. trade representative, would come to Tokyo next week for more talks. (Reuters, AFX, AFP)

Asian Timber Alliance Puzzles Analysts

KUALA LUMPUR — Indonesian timber tycoon Prjogto Pangestu will announce Saturday an agreement to take over Construction & Supplies House Bhd. of Malaysia, but analysts are uncertain what is behind the takeover.

The agreement brings together timber-related assets in Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and China. Mr. Prjogto will own 70 percent of Construction & Supplies House and through family companies retain a 40 percent stake in his flagship company, PT Barito Pacific Timber, Indonesia's largest listed company.

Construction & Supplies House, a small building-supplies company, will raise 2.59 billion ringgit (\$1 billion) through a complex set of new stock and rights issues in return for a 30 percent stake in PT Barito Pacific Timber.

While analysts say the deal is positive for Construction & Supplies House in that it transforms a small company into an asset-rich concern, they are uncertain of the Indonesian group's motives and the long-term implications for the Malaysian firm.

Yap Huey Chiang, timber industry analyst at Baring Securities in Kuala Lumpur, said Construction & Supplies House would be better off buying timber-processing companies or companies with timber concessions outside Indonesia.

Mr. Yap said buying into PT Barito Pacific, whose main asset is its 2.9 million hectares (7.3 million acres) of timber concessions in Indonesia, made little sense because Construction & Supplies House would not be able to sell the logs outside Indonesia without incurring high costs because of Indonesia's heavy log-export levy.

Another sector analyst, from a Singapore brokerage, said PT Barito was probably attracted by the fact that Malaysian stocks tended to command higher price-earnings ratios than Indonesian ones.

By injecting their assets into a Malaysian listed company, the Indonesian group gets a better market value, an analyst said.

Analysts also wonder why there has been such a high level of support from both Malay-

sian and Indonesian governments for the deal. One view is that Malaysia and Indonesia want to stabilize timber prices by controlling the supply.

Despite their uncertainty, both analysts and dealers said Construction & Supplies House's stock is likely to surge when trading resumes Monday.

The stock was suspended in March at 4.68 Singapore dollars (\$3.05) in Singapore and 7.95 ringgit in the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange. One brokerage analyst said he hoped things would be clearer after the signing, but added that it may take another year or two to know whether to recommend Construction & Supplies House as a long-term buy for institutions. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

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Kashima Holding Asset-Sale Talks

Knight-Ridder

TOKYO — Kashima Oil Co. said Friday it was talking with one of its shareholder companies, Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., about selling its naphtha-storage facilities to try to offset its loss on foreign-exchange trading.

The spokesman declined to elaborate ahead of Mitsubishi Petrochemical's general shareholders meeting June 29. Kashima in early April announced a paper loss of 152.5 billion yen (\$1 billion) on forward foreign exchange transactions and has since been in negotiations with its parent companies, mainly to ask for debt guarantees and discuss possible asset liquidation.

A report in the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun said Kashima's proposed sale of four naphtha storage tanks and a neighboring berth at its Kashima refinery would raise a total of 2.7 billion yen.

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NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MONTEREY TRUST, SCAV, will be held at its registered office in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on June 28, 1994 at 3.00 p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following agenda:

1. To hear and accept:
a) the management report of the directors
b) the report of the auditor
2. To approve the statement of net assets and statement of changes in net assets for the year ended March 31, 1994.
3. To discharge the directors with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended March 31, 1994.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of June 28, 1994, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank: Banque Générale du Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

The Board of Directors

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Herald Tribune

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Potsdamer Platz Project

Participation Review for Selecting a Prime Contractor

We are supervising the construction of new city premises on the Potsdamer Platz in Berlin on behalf of Daimler-Benz AG.

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Data:

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- Roof surface area, approx.	5.000 m ²	3.000 m ²

The building sponsor reserves the right to select applicants without constraint.

Completion time: Roughly November 1994 - June 1997

Please enclose the following documents with the application as evidence of capability:

1. Turnover of company in last 3 trading years in relation to comparable services.
2. References with details of contract size and contract dates.
3. Number of employees broken down into occupational category.
4. Available technical resources.

Applications must be sent in writing by 24.6.94 to our company in charge of project control:

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Herald Tribune

Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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Notes figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the highest and lowest stock the current week, not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend affecting the price has been noted, the year's high-low range and closing price are given for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, ratios of dividends are annual distributions based on the following:

- a - dividend last year's
- b - the same rate as year a plus stock dividend.
- c - resulting dividend.
- d - yield.
- e - new yearly high.
- f - 100% conversion ratio, subject to 1% non-convertible tax.
- g - dividend declared after split in preceding 12 months.
- h - dividend declared after split in preceding 12 months.
- i - dividend split this year.
- j - dividend split, either annual, deferred, or as split.
- k - dividend declared after split this year, on accumulative basis.
- l - dividend declared in arrears.
- m - new issue, not over 25 weeks. The high-low range based on the start of trading.
- n - new issue, not over 25 weeks. The high-low range based on the start of trading.

P/E - price-earnings ratio.

P/D - dividend declared or split in preceding 12 months, plus stock split.

P/S - dividend split, dividend begins with date of split.

1 - dividend split in stock in preceding 12 months, calculated on an after-split basis.

2 - new yearly high.

3 - dividend declared.

4 - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such company.

5 - when distributed.

6 - with warrants.

7 - with convertible debentures.

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FIRST COLUMN

**Sure Things,
And Laws
Of Finance**

THERE are few immutable rules in finance. But there are perhaps two, both of which are useful tools of analysis in analyzing privatizations from the individual investor's point of view. One is that there can be no profit without commensurate risk — a rough equation that has been unsuccessfully attacked from both profit and risk ends in recent years. The other — maybe more of an ironic aphorism than a rule — is that the small investor always does worse than the larger investor.

The profit-to-risk equation was unsuccessfully assaulted by the junk bond kings of the 1980s. The research into smaller companies' debt offerings was impressive. It was easy to be persuaded that higher yields could be achieved without significantly increasing the default rate. The sales pitch was simple: More profit for the same risk.

Criminal activity made that market look better than it really was. As things stand, the jury is still out on the somewhat fragile junk bond market. At present, it looks like the returns are there, but they are fully counterbalanced by risk.

Then there were (and are) hedge funds. They made huge inroads into the investment market by offering good but not outstanding returns for considerably less risk. But less than what? Hedge funds have taken a terrible pounding this year, demonstrating that their "absolute" returns are absolutely relative. Again, the balance between profit and risk is undisturbed.

Privatizations were supposed to alter the equation by offering a political guarantee of financial success. To an extent, that is true. But after the investor has absorbed a sweet offer price, the long-term future looks less certain.

That has been reflected in the performance of privatization funds, recommended in this column as a good bet, which performed well initially before falling back. However, they still look a reasonable hold.

M.B.

Profiting From Privatizations: Choose Well, Choose Wisely

By Judith Rehak

IT'S no exaggeration to say that privatization fever is raging on a global scale. In Europe, the drive for efficiency is on, as companies move from government control into the public sector. In Latin America and the developing countries of the Pacific Rim, privatizations are funding infrastructure expansion and playing a major role in developing fledgling stock markets.

Altogether, there are about \$240 billion of privatization deals in the marketplace, and that number will likely double in the next three years, according to Mark Breeden, portfolio manager in London for the recently launched \$1.03 billion Alliance Global Privatization Fund.

There are also many ways to play the privatization game. The Alliance fund circles the globe, allotting 60 percent of its portfolio to developed markets and 40 percent to emerging markets. "It's a nonrisk portfolio that doesn't depend on any one deal," said Mr. Breeden. "We have 170 issues in 35 countries, and more than 25 industry sub-sectors."

Two of its biggest country bets are Mexico, where it owns shares in such companies as Grupo Tribasa, a construction company, and Telmex, the phone company; and France, where its holdings include Ugnie, a maker of stainless steel, and Elf Aquitaine, the oil company. The fund also has big stakes in East Japan Railway and Nippon Telegraph & Telephone. "We quite like Japan, and for privatization, that's the only way we can hold it," said Mr. Breeden. "It's more a market decision."

A quite different approach is taken by the smaller Guinness Flight Global Privatization Fund, a British unit trust, which also has an offshore version. It has allocated only 10 percent to emerging markets, and takes no stakes in companies before they go public.

"We don't feel we have to take a big risk to generate a high reward for our investors," said Andrew Couch, the portfolio manager. He has 65 percent of the fund's assets in Europe, with a hefty 25 percent of that in such British companies as British Telecom and Scottish Hydro-Electric. On the Continent, he particularly likes the insurance sector, such as INA, Italy's top life insurance company.

"We've looked at the premiums per-capita in Italy," he said, "and they're very low relative to the U.K. and the U.S. There's a lot of opportunity there."

Some privatization fans are beating the drum for European financial stocks like Iati-

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The American way

tuto Mobilitare Italiano, the Italian financial services group, Banque Nationale de Paris, and UAF, the French insurance company.

At Mercury Asset Management, however, its new European Privatization Trust has 64 percent of its assets in cyclical and growth stocks, with only 24 percent in financials. "The reason is that we're not overly optimistic on interest rates going much farther down, but we do see a resumption of economic activity in Europe," said Lough Callahan, Managing Director of investment trusts at Mercury. "We see this as very much a stock-picking exercise with very little country allocation. Our approach is very concentrated. If we like cyclical, we don't invest a little more, we invest a lot more. We have a very tight portfolio." Among its holdings are British Petroleum; Total, the French oil company; Rolls-Royce; British Airways and KLM, the Dutch airline.

Away from Europe, one of the most active areas of privatization, both now, and in the coming year, is Latin America.

In Mexico, the assassination in March of

the leading presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, and tense negotiations with rebel groups in the southern state of Chiapas, has investors on edge, but not retreating.

Brazil is a higher-risk story than Mexico. There is a deep ideological division regarding the privatization process between the two candidates for president in the October elections. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the conservative candidate, wants to move ahead, while Luis Inacio (Lula) da Silva, the candidate of the left, is strongly against the concept.

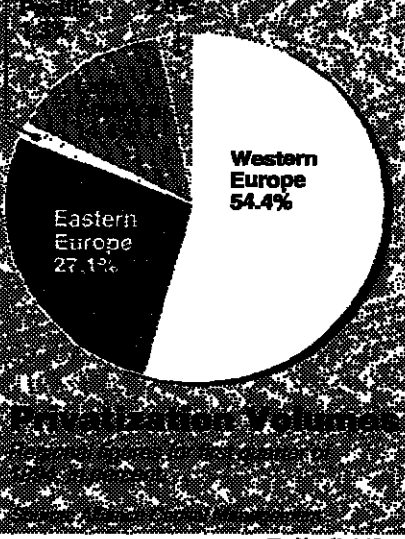
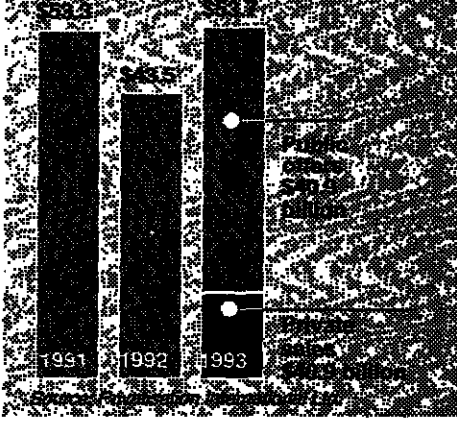
"Lula would not privatize the phone or the oil company, and I've been warned he could renationalize other companies," said Ed Games, who runs the Brazil Fund and the Latin America Fund for the American money manager Scudder, Stevens & Clark. Mr. Games also noted that Brazil is different from other Latin American countries in that many companies, such as Vale do Rio Doce, the mining giant, and Telebras, the phone company, have a class of stock available to the public, even though they are government-controlled.

"A lot of money has been made in the Brazilian market without privatization," he added.

Another Latin America market where a massive privatization is just getting off the ground is Peru, where shares were recently offered in the telephone company, and in Cementos Lima, a leading cement producer. Mr. Games bought the cement company, but passed up the phone group. "It was the only country where we didn't buy the phone com-

A Privatization Balance Sheet

Global Emerging Markets Investment Co. has a diversified portfolio of privatized companies in Latin America, Europe, and Asia. The fund's performance is measured against the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.



The New York Times

pany," he said, noting that he thought the pricing was wrong, and that he had concerns as to how the company would finance its ambitious plant expansions.

Elsewhere in the world, no slowdown is in view in the rush of privatizations coming to market. Among them, a second try at Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., the Indian telecommunications company, which founded on its first offering earlier this year because of mispricing, and Qantas, the Australian air-

line. Eastern Europe and China are just getting under way, and privatization fever may even be hitting the United States, where Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York is reportedly looking at selling a city-owned luxury hotel, and an FM radio license.

The Money Report is edited by
Martin Baker

A Convergence With the Emerging Market Funds

WHAT'S in a name? Or, put another way: What's the difference between a privatization fund and an emerging market fund? The answer, often, is not much.

Managers of emerging market funds are virtually forced into buying privatization stocks for two fundamental reasons.

The first is a combination of international interest in emerging markets and a shortage of new stock. A. Michael Lipper, president of the mutual-fund monitoring firm Lipper Analytical Services, noted that U.S. funds specializing in the Asian region (excluding Japan) — the location of many emerging markets — have acquired a net \$3.8 billion in

the first four months of 1994. A consequence of this mass of international money chasing shares is that new stock such as privatizations in Asian markets are an almost automatic buy for fund managers.

"If the current pace were maintained through all of this year, net flows into funds specializing in the Asian region would exceed \$11 billion," said Mr. Lipper.

Reason No. 2 is the index factor. In the smaller stock markets of emerging economies, a government selloff will almost certainly form part of the stock market index. This effectively forces fund managers to buy the privatized stock, since the market index is

usually a key benchmark against which they will measure their performance.

And given that many governments sell at a favorable price — a sort of financial bread and circuses — any fund manager failing to buy would almost certainly be missing out on a gain that would be recorded in the performance of the stock index. So the pressure to buy a privatized stock, if it is anywhere near a reasonable price, is all but irresistible.

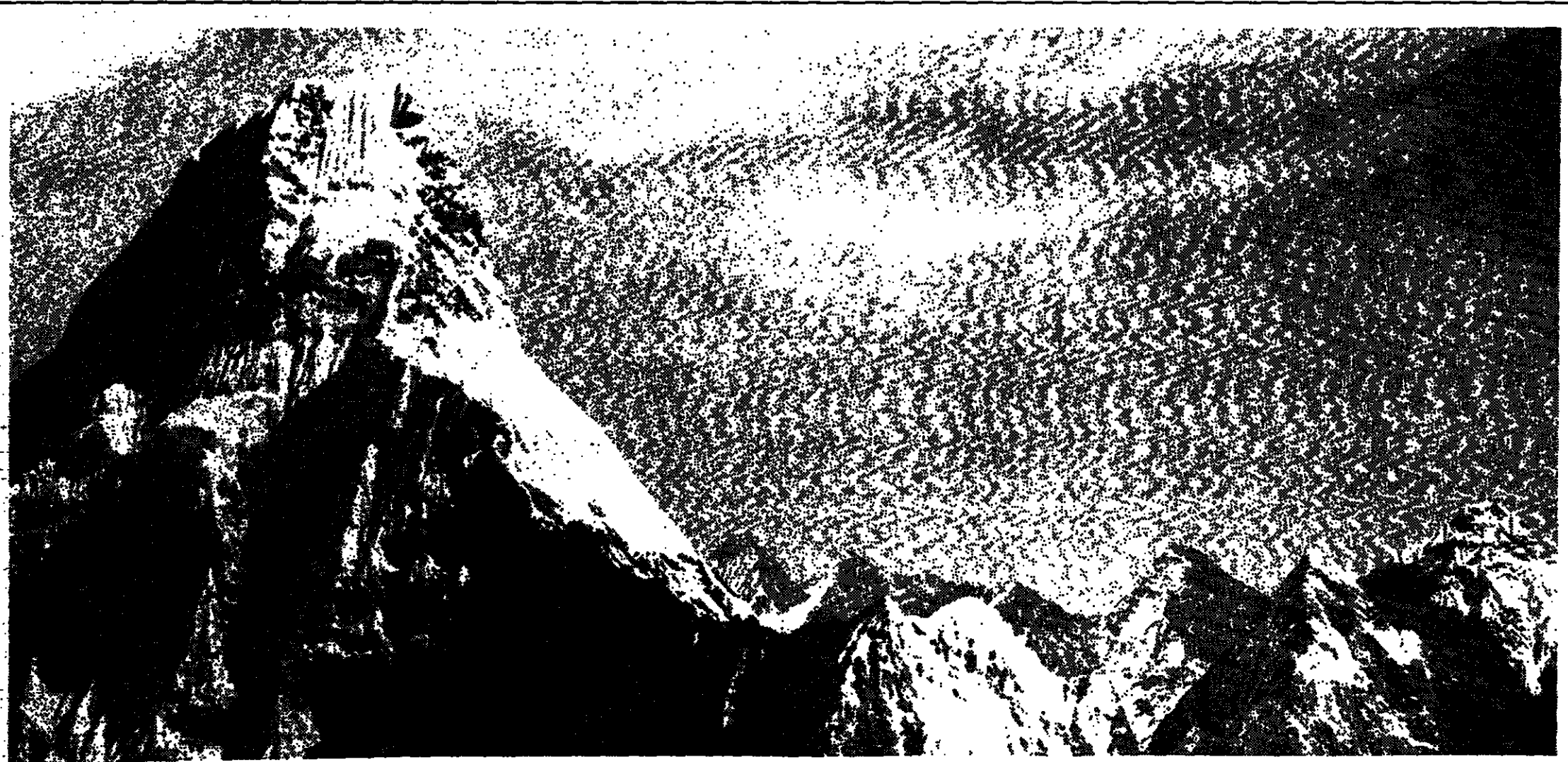
So investors can be sure of exposure to a fair number of privatized stocks if they buy the latest emerging market vehicle to be launched on the international market.

Foreign & Colonial Emerging Markets has just launched a Luxembourg-based closed-

end investment company, Global Emerging Markets Investment Co. The new fund will invest in 32 markets — including Portugal, Greece and Poland in Europe, South Africa, Ghana and Morocco in Africa, South Korea, Taiwan and India in Asia, as well as the main Latin American markets.

The fund has an initial charge of up to 5 percent, annual fees of 1.75 percent and a minimum initial investment of \$5,000.

The fund's administrators have applied for recognition of the fund by the leading U.K. regulator, the Securities and Investments Board. The managers expect recognition "approximately two months after the offer period closes" on July 1.



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Asian Growth	1	20	12
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Japanese Growth	1	20	12
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UK Growth	1	20	12
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THE MONEY REPORT

Brazil's Ripe for Privatization, but Neighbors May Not Soon Follow

By Aline Sullivan

Unfinished business in Brazil may prove profitable for international investors. Depending on the outcome of this fall's presidential elections, there could be some attractive bargains as shares in state-run companies are sold to the public.

But investors in most of the other Latin American countries may be in for a longer wait. Fund managers and analysts caution that many of the larger countries have completed the bulk of their privatization programs while the governments of the smaller countries will sell their stakes in state-run companies to other companies, rather than to the public. Shares in these companies may later become available to private investors, however.

Brazil's is the biggest economy in Latin America and one of the last bastions of state ownership. If the

Socialist candidate, Luis Inácio (Lula) da Silva, wins the elections that begin in October, change is likely to be slow. But if the centrist coalition candidate, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, crosses the line first, the privatization program that began under the now disgraced president Fernando Collor de Mello is likely to resume.

"Everyone is waiting for the elections," said Philipa Armitage, a fund manager at Robert Fleming & Co. in London. "If Cardoso wins the government will spend some time stabilizing the economy. Then the privatizations will start, probably first with the electricity sector."

The sale of Brazil's electricity sector and, later, the telecommunications holding company Telebras and its subsidiaries, could be very appealing to investors.

"Some of these companies are tremendously attractive," said Eduardo Faria, director of the Latin America division at the London investment firm Foreign & Colonial Emerging Markets. "The government is cleaning up their debts and they are becoming more efficient. Also, there is a lot of room for growth."

That is just as well because good investment opportunities elsewhere in Latin America, while plentiful, are some way from fruition.

Peru has a program of five or six companies coming through, but in the short term, mature investment opportunities are thin on the ground. In the more developed economies such as Mexico and, to a lesser extent, Chile, many of the best choices, including most of the state-run companies, have already fallen. Analysts take care to emphasize the wide differences between national economies, but the tone of many of their comments on the region in general is bearish.

Even Chile, the darling of free-

market economists, is losing some of its luster. Most of the state-owned companies slated for privatization in Chile have been sold, culminating with the sale earlier this month of a 24 percent stake in the airline Lan Chile.

Roger Palmer, head of the Latin American team at the stockbrokerage Kleinwort Benson in London, suggested that Chile might even be the victim of its own success. "In

Even Chile, the darling of free-market economists, is losing some of its luster.

the short term Chile has a question mark over it because the country is being forced to tackle its high inflation.

He remains optimistic about Chile's economy in the longer term, however.

Venezuela is having a particularly tough time. Analysts and fund managers disagree whether the country's struggling economy and depressed stock market will cause the government to delay sales of state-owned assets. They agree, however, that if the government does go ahead, the sales are likely to be attractively priced. First off the starting blocks is likely to be CANTV, the national telephone company.

Argentina is preparing for its second round of privatization as the government sells off its remaining corporate holdings following the sale of controlling stakes to industrial consortia.

Analysts say many of these second-segment sales could prove profitable because investors are able to buy into revitalized companies.

The sale next month of the Argentine gas distribution company, Transportadora de Gas del Norte, should be especially attractive, said Mr. Faria, because the gas market in Argentina is growing rapidly.

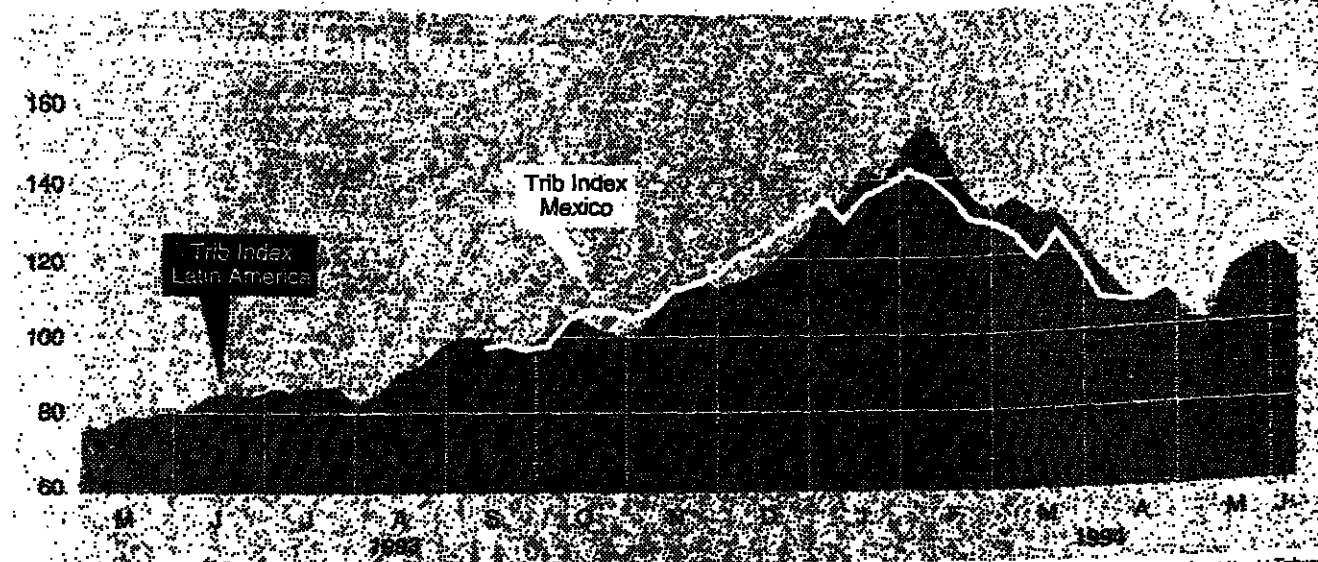
Also appealing to investors, he said, will be the sale of the government's remaining 30 percent stake in Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, the national oil company.

"There is no indication yet when the YPF stake will be sold," said Mr. Faria. "So far it is just a rumor. But when it does happen it should be a good play on both the Argentine economy and the international oil market."

Mr. Palmer agreed that the Argentine sales would be attractive, saying that most of the investors in the initial privatization made money and that shares were likely to be keenly priced. "Also, foreign investors like Argentina," he said.

Apart from Venezuela, privatization in the other Andean Pact countries—Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru—will eventually offer interesting opportunities for private investors, largely because they tend to be ignored by most institutional investors, said Stephen Rose of the London stockbrokerage Stephen Rose & Partners.

In Colombia, one area singled out as potentially of interest for privatization investors is the power sector. The country experienced a severe drought in 1992, after which the government introduced power rationing for more than a year. This experience highlighted two key factors, according to a recent report from the International Finance Corp., the investment banking arm of the World Bank: "First, the



Source: Bloomberg

country's power supply was overly dependent on hydro generation; and, second, at least 2,000 megawatts in additional capacity would be needed by the end of the decade."

The Colombian government has decided to involve the private sec-

tor in creating the infrastructure that will meet those demands. New private funding is being encouraged, and the International Finance Corp. believes that further privatization is not out of the question.

The International Finance Corp.

is currently advising the Colombian government on the privatization of Hidroeléctrica de Betania, a 510-megawatt hydro-electric plant. But private investors should be wary of risking too much in the smaller countries, said Kleinwort Benson's Mr. Palmer. "Investors

should look first to the countries which have the most attractive economies and then to the best sectors in those countries. Then look for cheap privatization. The Andean Pact countries could make you more money, but the risk is very high."

Mexican Outlook Is Stable, Analysts Say

No matter who wins the Mexican presidential election in August, the program of free-market economic reform, including the privatization of state industry, should continue unobstructed, people who follow the market there say.

The nominee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, which has never lost a presidential election, is Ernesto Zedillo, and he is widely expected to win. Under Mexico's current leader, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who is constitutionally forbidden to seek another term, the ruling party established the vigorous economic reforms that have put much of the country's wealth into private hands.

While Mr. Zedillo is a heavy favorite because the PRI has never lost, a dark-horse candidate, Diego Fernández de Cevallos, has moved up suddenly in the polls after a stunning performance in a debate with Mr. Zedillo and the leftist candidate, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas.

Mr. Cevallos is something of a capitalist populist. He drives his own car to campaign rallies, but it is a Mercedes. Should he win, Mr. Cevallos may pursue reform with even more zeal than the PRI.

Elizabeth Morrissey, managing partner of Kleinman International Consultants, which specializes in emerging markets, notes that he has pledged to rapidly open the Mexican banking sector to foreigners instead of taking the step-by-step approach of the PRI. He also has gone on record in favor of privatizing the oil industry, meaning the state monopoly Petróleos Mexicanos, or Pemex, she said.

No matter who wins, then, the reform program will remain on track, Ms. Morrissey argued. "There's not a whole lot that could be backtracked on now; a lot of it has been put into the constitution. Mexico's gotten over most of the hurdles on privatization. The main difference between any of these guys is how, in fact, they're going to reinvigorate the economy and how they're going to spread the wealth more widely."

Actually, Mexico has been so successful in its asset sales that there is not a lot left to privatize. Future issues are likely to be dominated by companies already privately owned, often by large wealthy families, observed Emily McLaughlin, who manages the Mexican portion of Foreign & Colonial's emerging markets portfolios.

"If you look at the calendar of new issues

coming to market," she said, "it's about \$2.5 billion between now and the end of the year in equity and debt." The issuers "are voting for a continuation of a stable economic policy so they can put this money to good use."

She differed with Ms. Morrissey on the impact the election will have on these new issues. Even if the leading hopefuls hold similar opinions on economic matters, the election of Mr. Zedillo will soothe the investment markets, she advised.

"Let's not forget how long the PRI has been in power in Mexico," she said. "People take some comfort in that. It's the devil you know versus the devil you don't."

Speaking of Mr. Cevallos and his associates, Ms. McLaughlin added: "I don't know their economic program. Zedillo has stated a 10-point economic program when ever speaking to party faithful, so it's clear where he stands, but it's not clear where Cevallos stands."

She pointed out, though, that after thrashing Mr. Zedillo in the televised debate, his challenger has seen his popularity outside. "You will probably find most people relaxed that the PRI candidate is going to prevail. That's the sentiment on Wall Street."

Courtesy of Aetna

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Sweden	Skr.	3,100	34	1,700
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THE MONEY REPORT

A Reformed Africa Shrugs Off Legacy Of Socialist Years

By Michael D. McNickle

SOcialism is dead. Long live capitalism in the new Africa. For all of those who still view Africa as a bastion of radical nationalism and far-left regimes, think again. In the last five years four countries have opened new stock markets, nine others were already operating, and more are on the way.

Privatization is the key. Monolithic state companies, which for decades bled away what little life remained from the continent's stagnant economies, are beginning to be sold off, setting the stage for down-sizing, competition and potential profits. And, while the changes may dislocate workers in the short term, the reforms hold the possibility of big gains in the longer term.

Investing in Africa is not for the faint-hearted. But those who have taken the time to do homework are finding there is money to be made there.

Elizabeth Morrissey, managing partner of Kleiman International Consultants in Washington, said, "I think there's vast potential because it's basically been untapped to date." Ms. Morrissey wrote in a recent report that of the 62 emerging markets tracked from January to March 1994, "global interest rate and equity turbulence affected the more mature emerging markets while double digit advances remained the norm on lesser known exchanges, notably in Central Europe, the Maghreb and sub-Saharan Africa."

She continued, "The three North African markets extended last year's strong performance, as local indexes rose in Egypt (+28.3 percent), Morocco (+17.5 percent) and Tunisia (+18 percent) on optimism over economic improvement, privatization, and increased foreign investor interest."

Observers note that privatizations, like the one of Ashanti Gold Fields in Ghana, have done a lot to generate investor enthusiasm. Still, skeptics might ask why, all of a sudden, is Africa ready to make real and substantial changes?

John Taylor, a senior analyst with Morgan Grenfell in London, notes that the privatizations are coming about, in part, because of

pressure from international lending agencies. At the same time, he adds, much of the reason for change is being generated within African nations.

"Basically, I think the biggest reason is really the budget deficits. If one looks at an average," he said, "of what Africa's budget deficit is — this is before donor payments — you're probably actually talking about between minus 9 to minus 13 percent of GDP. And to be honest, the vast bulk of that is really because they're actually having to carry all these losses on their books."

Moreover, as the Cold War began to recede, aid money to Africa became more vulnerable to cuts. By 1994, experts said, pressure from international organizations was already mounting.

Donald E. Jones, a senior adviser with the Aidoo Group, a New York investment banking firm specializing in Africa, said that "donor agencies have encouraged African governments to undertake economic structural adjustment programs."

He added that the programs deal with interest rates, establishment of stock exchanges, capital markets and encourage an early trend toward privatizations.

Although the South African government appears to have put privatization on hold for the moment, much of the rest of the continent is moving in that direction. Justin Beckett, chief executive officer of New African Advisers, based in Durham, North Carolina, noted that "privatization is something that is part of a regional embrace of free market economies."

There seems to be a consensus emerging among African investment experts that things have improved. John Niepold, portfolio manager of the Arlington, Virginia-based Africa Emerging Markets Fund, said: "We see that there is a transition going on in Africa, that there's definitely a move toward the private sector. Private enterprise is being supported."

"There is an impression," Mr. Niepold said, that investing in Africa is "simply the flavor of the month."

"It's the next place to go because we ran out of places to go. There are substantive reasons to go."

Infrastructure Privatizations in Developing Countries

Value in millions of dollars	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993-1992
	Value	No. of countries	Value	No. of countries	Value	No. of countries
Telecommunications	325	4	212	2	4,038	7
Power Generation	106	1	2,100	2	20	2
Power Distribution	-	-	-	-	1,037	2
Gas Distribution	-	-	-	-	1,906	2
Railroads	-	-	-	-	217	1
Road Infrastructure	-	-	250	1	-	-
Road Transport	-	-	-	-	12	2
Ports	-	-	-	-	7	2
Shipping	-	-	-	-	1	1
Airlines	347	2	-	-	775	4
Water	-	-	-	-	175	2
Total	788	8	2,312	5	5,092	17

Source: World Bank

The African investment fund arena is growing rapidly, with four new funds established in the past eight months, and includes some highly respected names in the field.

Marianne Hay, portfolio manager of Morgan Stanley Asset Management's Africa Investment Fund, describes their approach as pan-African. She said that the fund was currently weighted about 50 percent in South Africa, 30 percent in sovereign debt across the continent, and 20 percent in a combination of private placements and African listed securities. She added that the weighting will change over the next two years or so to be roughly 35 percent in South Africa, 20 percent in sovereign debt, 25 percent spread out in Botswana,

Egypt, Morocco, Mauritius, Zimbabwe and Tunisia. The remaining 20 would go toward special situations.

"Africa has suffered in the last 10 or 12 years or so from the decline in the prices of commodities," Ms. Hay noted. "By the time we launched the fund, we didn't believe, probably, there was much downside left in commodities and we could see signs of volume increases in commodities."

In the brief time the funds have been around, three strategies have emerged: Those with a significant weighting in South Africa, which has a market capitalization 20 times larger than all the other regional markets combined. A second bet, like the Framlington Ma-

gheb fund, is a play on the continent's second-largest market in Morocco (and also invests in Tunisia). A third seeks to take advantage of the growth potential of the smaller markets.

Mr. Niepold added: "I think it's important to differentiate the various Africa funds. Our fund is invested in the very small pre-emerging markets," and it is "much more" a regional fund. "I think that the prospects of the smaller markets at the moment are more attractive than they are in South Africa. I think in South Africa there's definitely very positive things going on, but the valuations are not that cheap. The valuations, I think, are more attractive in the other markets."

Trend That's Sweeping World

By Rupert Bruce

IF Margaret Thatcher's Britain is remembered for nothing else, it will be remembered for pioneering the privatization of state industries. Variations on the British blueprint for selling off nationalized industries to private ownership are being implemented all over the world — from Continental Europe to Communist China by way of Latin America. And they show no sign of letting up until well into the next century.

In this month alone, at least nine state industries are up for sale. They include: Cementos Lima, the Peruvian cement company; Banco Popular, the Colombian bank; PTT Nederland, the Dutch telecommunications company and post office; INA, the Italian insurance company; and Dongfang Electric, the Chinese electricity company.

Just as nationalization of industry was fashionable during the 1940s and 1950s, so it has now become fashionable to undo the mischief done then. Governments have learned that the private sector — not the public sector — is best at running business.

The first privatizations were carried out in the early 1980s. Turkey and Chile were among the first countries to carry them out, but it was Britain that pioneered the first mass privatization of state industry.

Driven by the determination of the Thatcher government, the privatization program started in 1980. A year after Mrs. Thatcher's government was elected, and continued through the decade. First to go were NFC, the road haulage company; Amersham International, the health-care group, and British Aerospace among others. Then followed the monster privatizations of British Telecom; British Petroleum, the oil giant; water and electricity.

During the decade, the British Treasury, merchant banks, and accountancy firms, built up an expertise in preparing nationalized industries for the private sector, and selling shares in them to both the investing public and investment institutions. These days, the Treasury advises governments around the world on the pitfalls and advantages of privatization. The British merchant banks are called in to do the spade work and prepare the companies for market.

According to a senior Treasury official, the motivation remains the same whether in Britain, Latin America, or anywhere else. "I think the key motivation in almost all countries is to improve the performance of the state and the industries; particularly the key infrastructure industries which are crucial to generating economic growth. This must be particularly true of telecoms at the present time," he said.

In many countries, he added, governments recognize that they

cannot finance the investment that key industries, like telecoms and power, need, while the private sector can.

Andrew Couch, manager of the Guinness Flight Global Privatisation Fund based in Guernsey, contrasts the performances of British Airways, a privatized airline, and Air France, still in government hands, to illustrate how well privatization works. Air France reported a loss of more than \$1 billion in 1993, while British Airways has remained profitable throughout the recession.

The logic of numbers will motivate governments to privatize for some time to come. Rodney Lord, editor of Privatisation International, guesses that more than \$50 billion will be raised by privatizations in 1994. But he thinks the dollar proceeds of privatizations may not peak until the next century.

Privatization programs in the developed countries should carry on at a strong rate until at least the end of the century, according to Mr. Lord. And then there are the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, where privatization has scarcely begun and whole economies are essentially being privatized, not to speak of Latin America, Africa and Asia.

This is good news for investors. Privatizations have often proved extremely good investments; both in the long and short terms.

One trend that may disturb short-term investors is a significant reduction in the price premium over the issue price that privatization shares are going to on their first day of dealing. According to Mr. Couch's figures, the average premium in this year's Continental European privatizations was just 3 to 4 percent. He calculates that the average premium for British privatization issues was 17 percent.

As privatizations become better known, governments are pricing them much more tightly.

A senior director at a British merchant bank said: "The atmosphere is rather different from the U.K. privatizations of the 1980s. Then there was clearly an element of stimulation for popular share ownership reasons and issues were priced to be attractive to the retail market."

He added that in the last three months or so there has been an element of "new-issue fatigue" in Europe that has put the brakes on premiums. Mr. Couch maintains, however, that the longer-term reason for investing in privatizations remains. "The major benefits are the rationalization and investment and so on that goes on in the years after privatization," he said. "That is what drives the share price."

Privatizations Aren't High on Mandela's Wish List

REMARKS made last week by President Nelson Mandela, in which he indicated that he didn't especially like the idea of privatization for South African industry, have done little to dampen enthusiasm for investment in the country. Privatization had not been expected for some time, students of Africa's largest economy point out, and at least there is no talk of nationalization.

In a speech last week, Mr. Mandela said that he was "not enthusiastic about privatization" and that certain sectors of the economy would never be sold to private investors. These include health care, airports and other transportation businesses.

"Privatization is a form of maintaining apartheid because blacks do not have the money to take advantage of such schemes," press reports quoted Mr. Mandela as saying.

The stock market took the comments in stride. The two key indexes, of industrial and gold shares, were little changed the day of the speech, and both have moved higher in the week since. (South African fund launched, Page 19)

"I don't think people have been expecting South Africa to be a privatization story, at least in the short run," Marianne Hay, manager of Morgan Stanley's Africa Investment Fund, said to explain the stock market's forgiveness of Mr. Mandela's comments. It will happen, she said, when most of the country will be able to afford to buy shares in state enterprises. "Probably investors see potential in the companies already available, without waiting for privatization issues."

The most likely candidates for sale down the road are the electric and telecommunications utilities. When they are unleashed on the market "depends on the investment climate and on how much capital expenditure is needed in these industries," Miss Hay said. "Both of those are being run reasonably efficiently. Over a three-or-four-year time period those companies can be gotten ready for privatization."

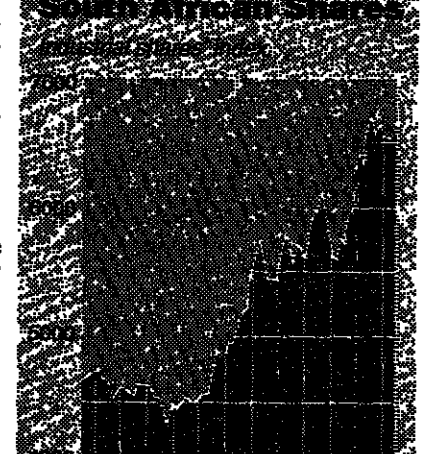
Another possibility, said Fiona Tchen, a fund manager at Foreign & Colonial who buys shares in companies in sub-Saharan Africa, is SAFOL, a concern partially owned

by the government that converts coal into oil.

Ms. Tchen said economic reality may force authorities to sell state assets sooner than expected. "It's not been touted as a major plank for the new government; it's not like Latin America," she said. "On the other hand, they're in rather tight constraints, and there are plenty of good companies that could be privatized if they chose to go down that route."

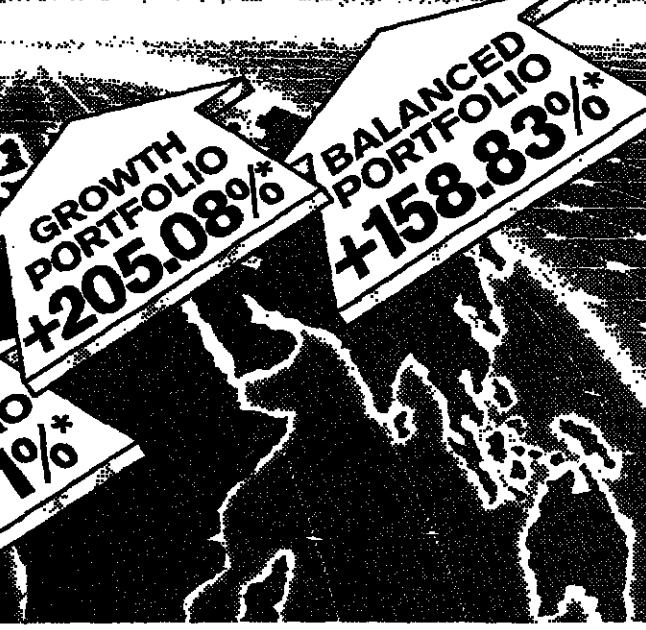
"Since they're not so keen on doing it," she added, "it's unlikely to happen sooner rather than later, but they could do it if other fiscal measures aren't effective. It's pretty unlikely in '94, but possibly after that."

What's more important in the immediate future is not privatization, but the absence of a nationalization of assets, especially the gold and platinum mines that South Africa depends on for much of its revenue. Nationalization would surely scare off foreign investors, and Ms. Tchen said she doubted the government would do it.



Source: Bloomberg

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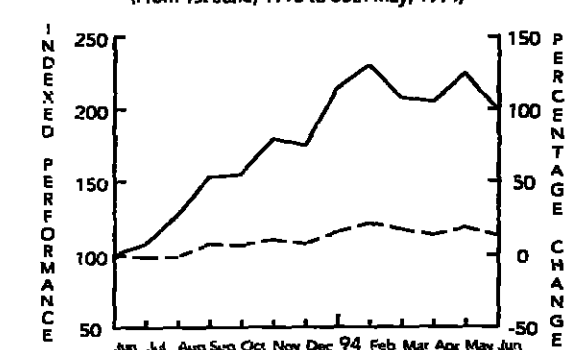


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INVESTCO Fund Performance Comparisons

EUROPEAN WARRANT FUND*

(From 1st June, 1993 to 30th May, 1994)



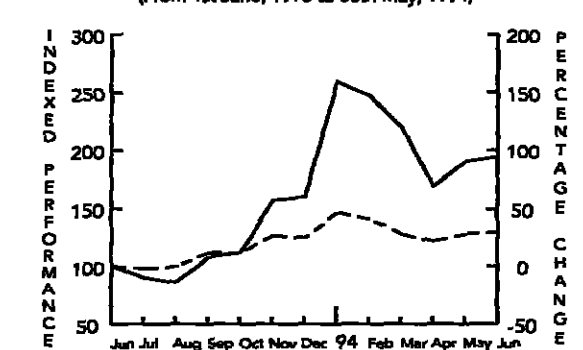
INVECO European Warrant Fund (U.S.\$) + 100.57%
MSCI Europe (U.S.\$) + 14.59%
Source: Micropal, offer-to-offer, no income (U.S.\$)

FUND OBJECTIVE

To provide shareholders with capital growth from a highly geared investment in the European equity market through equity warrants.

ASIA TIGER WARRANT FUND*

(From 1st June, 1993 to 30th May, 1994)



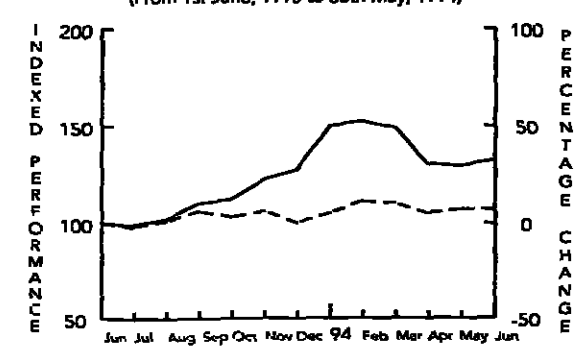
INVECO Asia Tiger Warrant (U.S.\$) + 94.47%
MSCI Pacific ex Japan (U.S.\$) + 30.36%
Source: Micropal, offer-to-offer, no income (U.S.\$)

FUND OBJECTIVE

To achieve long-term capital growth from a highly geared portfolio of Asian equity warrants.

PREMIER SELECT GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS FUND

(From 1st June, 1993 to 30th May, 1994)



INVECO PS Glob. Emerg. Mkts (U.S.\$) + 31.78%
MSCI World Index (U.S.\$) + 7.79%
Source: Micropal, offer-to-offer, no income (U.S.\$)

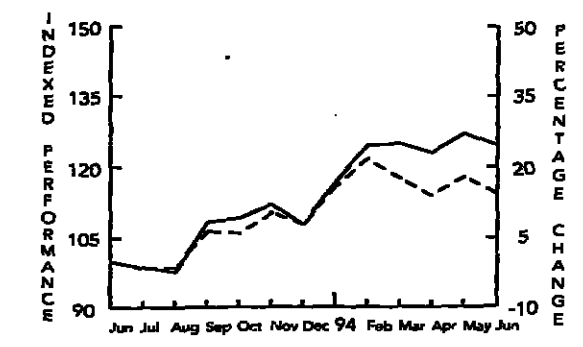
FUND OBJECTIVE

To achieve capital growth from investment in leading companies based in the emerging markets of the world.

* Investors should note that equity warrants are a highly geared form of investment and therefore are categorised as high risk. Typically they should form no more than 1-2% of an overall balanced portfolio.

EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE FUND

(From 1st June, 1993 to 30th May, 1994)



INVECO PS Euro. Enterprise (U.S.\$) + 24.57%
MSCI Europe (U.S.\$) + 14.59%
Source: Micropal, offer-to-offer, no income (U.S.\$)

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				d Category 9	AS		d RG Money Prof Fd	114.52
				d Category 9	AS		d RG Money Prof Fd	194.05

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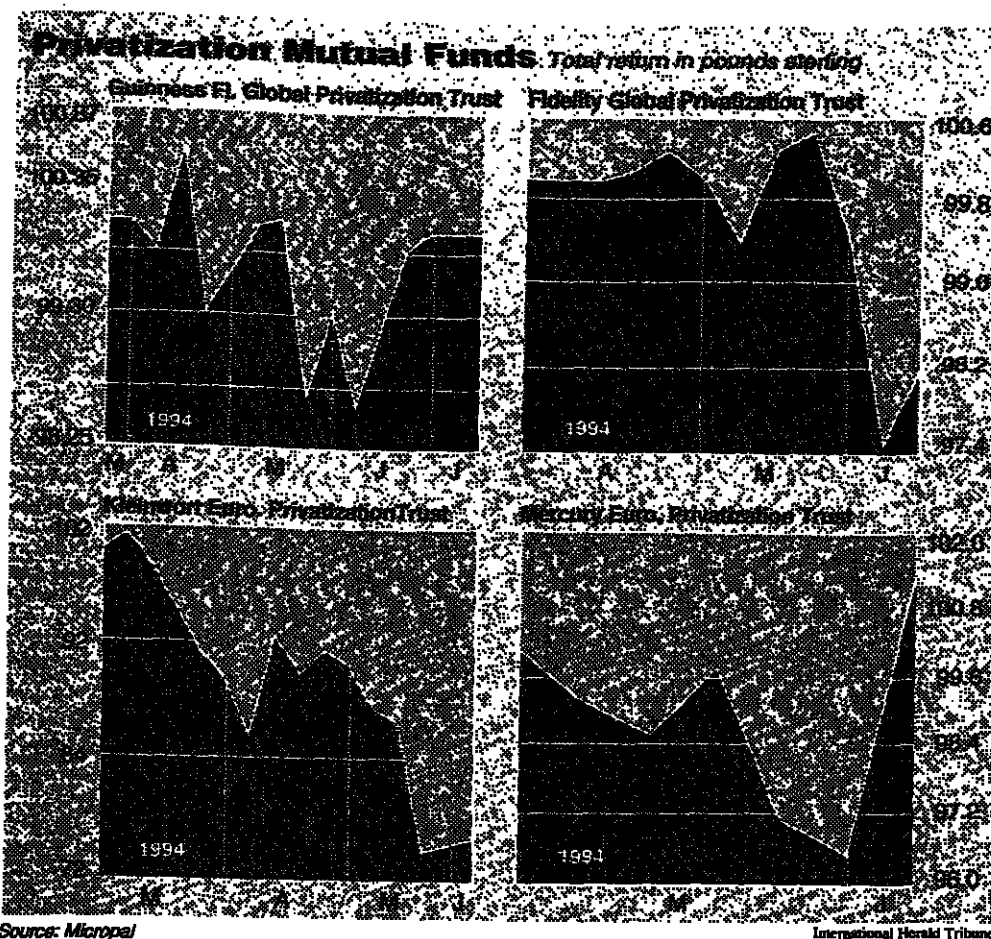
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THE MONEY REPORT

In Europe, the Market Is Overflowing With Privatization Issues



By Thomas Crampton

EUROPEAN privatization was supposed to be a great party for investors, but, at least for the moment, the guests seem to be suffering mild indigestion.

In the beginning, things worked. The privatization of Banque Nationale de Paris in October 1993 was oversubscribed five times, and the shares soon rose to nearly 300 francs each, more than 20 percent over the offer price.

Now, however, BNP's stock has come down close to its offer price of 240 francs. Subsequent French privatizations have had results that are similar, or worse. Rhône-Poulenc, the chemical and pharmaceuticals company, currently trades at 131.80 francs, 2.4 percent below its 135 franc offer price, and even shares of Union des Assurances de Paris, the latest privatization, have already dropped to 146.60 francs, down 5 francs from the initial offer price in April of 1993.

In Italy and Spain the situation looks the same. Although more than nine-and-a-half times oversubscribed, investors who bought Banca Commerciale Italiana in early March, cashed their shares in on March 17, causing the price to fall 5.4 percent in a morning. The stock price never fully recovered. The stock currently trades at 5,080 lire (\$3.17) a share, down 6 percent from its initial price of 5,400 lire.

The Spanish company Empresa Nacional de Electricidad SA,

which was offered at 6,450 pesetas (\$47.70) a share in early June, currently trades for 6,210 pesetas, down about 4 percent.

Is the party over? Paul Harwood, the manager of the Mercury European Privatization Fund, doesn't think so, but he blames the current difficulties on bad market conditions combined with investment fatigue from too many privatizations at once.

"The privatization issues themselves," he said, "are adding to the supply of stocks, the more supply you get relative to demand, the lower the price for everything."

Mr. Harwood said current difficulties should not last, but that "France and Italy are going to struggle to get issues away in the short term, unless they can demonstrate that they have actually allowed people to make some money."

The excess supply is not about to dry up. A recent Morgan Stanley report estimates that the European privatizations between 1993 and 1998 could have a total value of \$100 billion to \$150 billion, with the most privatizations taking place in Italy, France and Spain. So far only a small portion of those companies to be privatized have been sold.

The oversupply of European privatizations for international investors could be avoided, according to Anthony Bolton, manager of Fidelity Global Privatizations Trust, if there were some sort of timetable.

Mr. Bolton also points out that an oversupply and privatization fa-

cture can have its advantages: "Where there is indigestion there are going to be greater bargains, so I am not disappointed that the expectations are not great."

To attract investors, governments may be forced to offer greater discounts on companies that are already quoted in stock markets. Vicky Sleddon of Kleinwort Benson said, however, that investors should not be distracted by current problems or by short-term gains—the benefits of a privatized company come from changes in management practices that don't occur overnight.

"The initial pricing discount is just the icing on the cake," she said. In Italy the new government of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi is firmly committed to carrying out an ambitious privatization program. Lamberto Dini, the new Treasury minister, says he hopes to raise at least \$50 billion.

There is, nonetheless, a good deal of controversy over privatization, Italian-style. The sale of Banca Commerciale Italiana and Credito Italiano went well enough, but investors and politicians were shocked at the way Mediobanca, the powerful Milanese merchant bank, assembled a group of investors and managed to pack the boards of the banks.

A compromise has now been agreed and Italy will proceed with privatization on a case by case basis, some with a *noyau dur*, or core shareholder group, and some with an Anglo-Saxon, or more free-market style.

What counts most to the investor is the breadth of program, and the government's commitment to keep the sales going. Companies to watch out for include the state telecommunications group Stet and the electricity utility ENEL, as well as INA, the insurance company due to be sold at the end of June.

In France the government wants to raise cash and popularize the stock market, but also likes to have a core shareholder group, often made up of French companies or institutional investors. This ensures that a good portion of shares remain in French hands.

One analyst called this practice the equivalent of the "poison pill" disincentive to unwanted takeover bids, and suggested that the privatized companies might be excessively influenced by the interests of the core group.

Some French candidates for privatization this year include the insurance company Assurances Générales de France and Compagnie des Machines Bull SA. Bull, a troubled computer maker, will probably be sold privately.

The privatization program in Spain is restricted to a few of the state's flagship companies that are generally considered to be fairly well managed and efficient. The companies due for privatization include the state oil and petrochemical company Repsol, Telefonica de España, the state telecommunications company, and Tabacalera, the state-owned tobacco company.

Analysts say the state should have no problem selling these com-

panies, as long as the shares are priced at a good discount.

As yet, there are not many funds that deal exclusively with European privatization. Cynics say that these vehicles are "captive investors," providing a guaranteed market for the placings arranged by their investment-banking cousins. Certainly, the performance of these funds has not, so far, been inspiring.

Kleinwort European Privatization Investment Trust PLC, introduced in February 1994, is a closed-end fund listed on the London Stock Exchange with £500 million (\$760 million) in assets that invests in privatizations within 5 years of their initial offering. The fund's share price is currently down 28 percent from the initial price.

The Mercury Privatization Trust PLC is a £547 million fund that casts a wider net, investing not only in companies that have recently been privatized, but also in companies that were previously privatized and in companies that have substantial investments in privatized businesses. The fund, launched in late April, currently trades slightly above its starting price.

The Guinness Flight Global Privatization Trust, launched this March, aims for long-term capital appreciation through investment in privatizations around the world. The fund's shares currently trade 5 percent below the initial price. The Fidelity Global Privatization Trust, a £36 million fund introduced in March 1994, also looks for privatizations in and beyond Europe.

ADRs Provide a Convenient Route for Investors

By Baile Netzer

WHY travel if you can have the goods delivered to your door? Governments in Europe, Latin America and Asia are adopting just that marketing philosophy in privatizing formerly state-controlled businesses. They are raising capital the old-fashioned way by eagerly selling shares to American investors through the medium of U.S.-listed securities known as American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs.

ADRs aren't quite the same thing as stocks in a non-U.S. company, but their price behaves in a similar way. The result for U.S. investors is that the speculative adventure of buying shares in a foreign privatization is quickly becoming a comfortable, armchair occupation, requiring little more than a daily glance at the ADR listings on the New York Stock Exchange.

Since 1990, approximately 16 international privatizations have raised more than \$9 billion by listing ADRs on the New York Stock Exchange, according to the Bank of New York. "A lot of governments running a privatization program are listing ADRs because they recognize that there is a lot more American money going for investments outside of America than there is money coming in for U.S.-based companies," said Kristin Merrigan, ADR analyst for Kemper Securities in Chicago.

Ken Lopian, an ADR specialist at Bank of New York, predicts that a great deal of the

approximately \$55 billion in capital expected to be raised through privatization this year will enter the U.S. market through an ADR listing. Brazil's state-owned telephone company is expected to be privatized once a constitutional prohibition is waived and a number of African companies from Morocco to Zambia are slated to hit the capital markets.

True, not all privatizations have gone the ADR route. Some countries have avoided American all together, preferring to restrict the listing of new shares to a domestic stock exchange. If the country is open to foreign investment to begin with, many U.S.-based brokers can order shares off a foreign exchange for their customers. Experts caution, however, that getting in on the initial offering is virtually impossible for individuals and even after the shares being trading there may be other complications.

In some cases, authorities in charge of privatizing a company have chosen to place shares privately with American institutional investors and they have avoided retail investors. Since 1990, nearly \$3.7 billion in shares from 35 privatizations have landed in the portfolios of American institutions through private placement. While individuals are restricted from buying these shares, experts say U.S. investors eager to participate in privatizations should watch for the same companies' names to crop up in new ADR issues.

"Companies that are in the process of privatizing often view private placement in America as a preliminary step to issuing an ADR," said Ms. Merrigan. For example,

Telefonica de Argentina, a company that offered a private stock sale to U.S. institutions late in 1991, listed its public shares in New York this past March. Its northern counterpart Telecom Argentina, which privatized early in 1992 but sold only to U.S. institutions, is expected to make a similar move soon.

The London-based monthly newsletter Privatization International (\$650 annually) provides information on companies planning to privatize, whether through an ADR issue or through listing on a foreign exchange. About 40 pages an issue, the newsletter follows worldwide privatizations in the planning process and after they have occurred. While basic investment information is given before an issue is floated, investment recommendations are not printed.

U.S. investors who prefer to limit their exposure to securities listed on American exchanges can find ADRs covered in The Global Portfolio (\$195 a year, \$95 for six months), a monthly newsletter published by Mercer Inc. The newsletter summarizes analysts' investment views on existing and approaching ADRs, though, according to the editor, Mark Coler, recommendations on ADRs for coming privatizations are not always to be trusted.

"It's tough on new ones," he said, "because the only people who know whether these things are any good or not are the people in the syndicate issuing them and they can't talk because of SEC restrictions."

According to Mr. Coler, one ADR currently favored by analysts is the Argentine

oil company, YPF. Privatized last June at about \$19 a share, the stock has since risen to around \$25. When the \$4 billion company was privatized a year ago, it was "fat and dumb but not happy," according to Ms. Merrigan. Since then, it has reduced the number of employees to 7,000 from 50,000, penetrated new markets in Chile and Brazil, and upgraded its pipeline activity.

"Now they can actually move the oil once they get it out of the ground," said Ms. Merrigan. With the ADR recently yielding more than 3 percent, Ms. Merrigan expects YPF shares to reach \$32 in the next 12 months.

At Merrill Lynch, a favorite emerging from the host of recent European privatizations is \$2.5 billion Telefonica de España, the principal provider of telephone services in Denmark, with more than 3 million subscribers. Taken public in late April at about \$23 a share, the company's ADRs recently traded near \$25 and Merrill Lynch analyst Chris McFadden expects the price to reach \$30.

U.S. investors will find analysts happy to recommend a number of ADRs for already-privatized companies. Few, however, will find easy access to the shares when they are first sold, and analysts caution against swallowing recommendations on ADRs about to be issued.

"If it's a hot issue, an individual isn't going to be able to buy it at issue anyway," said Mr. Coler. "There's really no need to try and jump to be the first person to buy it on the first day."

move up during the summer than any other time of year—less actually.

The newsletter InvesTech Market Analyst found that over the last 32 years, the Dow Jones industrial average rose between 6 and 7 percent, on average, from its May lows to its highest level over the following three months.

That doesn't seem so bad, until you look at the same statistic from the other 11 months. In every case, the Dow advanced further over the next three months from the target month's low than it did in May. The summer months showed the smallest gains, in fact. The biggest—close to 10 percent each month—came in November and December.

The summer rally "is one Wall Street truism that will never die," notes James Stack, InvesTech's editor. "Yet it's one for which there is absolutely no statistical support."

Summers begins in a few days in the Northern Hemisphere, and so talk of what has come to be known as the "traditional summer rally" in American stocks is bound to pick up. But a sober review of market history reveals that stocks have no more tendency to

managers will be seeking to make investments in the less well known medium-sized companies, rather than exclusively into the more mature blue chip stocks," said Bill Langley, assistant general manager of Old Mutual.

The fund is denominated in sterling, with a minimum investment of £2,000 (\$3,000). Depending on the funds raised, launch expenses will be a maximum of 4.5 percent, with a 1 percent annual management fee.

For more information, call Old Mutual at its British office at (44-962) 861-881.

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Whether you think it's the beautiful game, or about as much fun as watching the grass

grow, soccer is certainly international. Which is why MasterCard and Eurocard have set up a multilingual helpline for visitors to the United States who need help during the World Cup tournament that will begin Friday. The number is 1 (800) MC CUP 94. French, Spanish and German are the main languages offered by the service, with interpreters in other languages also available.

The Summer Rally: An Old Investor's Tale

Summers begins in a few days in the Northern Hemisphere, and so talk of what has come to be known as the "traditional summer rally" in American stocks is bound to pick up. But a sober review of market history reveals that stocks have no more tendency to

BRIEF CASE

Old Mutual Fund Offers Play on South Africa

Old Mutual, the fund management arm of the South African Mutual Assurance Society, is launching a new closed-end investment fund aimed at institutional and sophisticated individual investors. The fund, whose lists open Thursday June 23, has a goal of raising \$75 million from investors seeking exposure to "industrial and financial stocks, with an overweight position in medium to smaller companies."

The managers characterize their investment strategy as relying on "successful stock picking and local knowledge." Old Mutual employs 42 investment professionals "focusing exclusively on the South African market."

"The key to our policy will be a focus on growth companies, which is why the fund

managers will be seeking to make investments in the less well known medium-sized companies, rather than exclusively into the more mature blue chip stocks," said Bill Langley, assistant general manager of Old Mutual.

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SPORTS

For One Jersey Town, a Moment in the Azzurri Limelight

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Staff

MARTINSVILLE, New Jersey — This little village on a south-facing bench of the Watchung Mountains has been in a tizzy since the Italian national soccer team, training for the World Cup, settled into its camp behind a cordon of security guards and yellow police ribbon at the Pinyon boarding school near here.

The tight security, foreclosing even a glimpse of Roberto Baggio or Franco Baresi or any other paragon of the Azzurri, as the team is known, did not deter carloads of sightseeing Italians, Italian-Americans, and, for some reason, Brazilians who daily make the pilgrimage to central New Jersey in search of their heroes.

"Well, I guess it's a big deal, even if you're not crazy about soccer," said Craig Licwinko, 16, a baseball player at Bridgewater-Raritan High School. "It's boring, there's no contact, sometimes they don't even score. But the people coming in are

real turned on to it, and nothing like this has ever happened to us before, having a national team way out here."

But Scott and Sal Longo, brothers in their 20s who have been playing soccer since fourth grade in the Bridgewater Soccer Association, look forward to World Cup play.

"Americans think there's nothing happening," said Sal Longo, who operates a car-care service with his brother. "They don't want a one-nothing game, they want to see hits, they want things happening. But I think this is going to be like a culture shock when they see their own people from back home, coming over and reminding them about how great this game can be."

Still, the Norwegians are practicing at Princeton University, and the only evidence of interest amid the ivy and the traffic on Nassau Street is a solitary Norwegian flag, drooping in the heat over Woolworth's.

What has Martinsville and the rest of

New Jersey in a fever is a first-round match between the state's two dominant ethnic groups, the Italians and the Irish, on Saturday at Giants Stadium. It is a cousinly competition within the Roman Catholic family right out of a John O'Hara story, "a match made in heaven," said George R. Zoffinger, co-chairman of the New Jersey World Cup Host Committee.

Tiny Martinsville, part of Bridgewater Township, has the green, white and red Italian flags draped from a dozen stores and standards. The Italian players are cocooned at the Pinyon School and at the nearby Somerset Hills Hotel in Warren. Not until Friday, the eve of their match against Ireland, were they to venture to Giants Stadium to work out.

They are protected not so much from terrorists (although that is a concern) as from the tifosi, their fans. When some players needed haircuts, the team brought in Sal Longo Sr., a local barber and the father of Scott and Sal, to do the cutting.

rather than letting the Azzurri loose in even a small village like this one.

So Orazio Falcone, owner of Mike's pizza, has settled for pampering Italian reporters in his restaurant. The sports-writers are, if not kings themselves, at least royal retainers who can command special handling by Falcone.

"They want everything special," Falcone said. "We try to give it to them."

The dollars the visitors pay for Falcone's fried calamari, his vitello profuma di Sicilia, and his stuffed eggplant are early droplets in an \$800 million river of tourist-spending that the World Cup visitors are expected to leave in New Jersey during the five-week tournament.

The money is welcome in a state recovering from recession, but any pleasure New Jerseyans may get from tourist cash has been bruised by a feeling that the World Cup management has treated the state as an appendage of New York.

The matter of New Jersey's pride of place came to a boil earlier this year when the U.S. Postal Service issued a packet of commemorative World Cup stamps honoring New York's role in the competition and ignoring New Jersey's.

Not a single ball will be kicked in international competition in New Jersey, while Giants Stadium in the New Jersey Meadowlands will be host to seven games, including a semifinal. Governor Christie Whitman demanded satisfaction from the Postal Service, and peace was restored when the service announced it would make the first issuance and cancellations of the stamps at East Rutherford two weeks ago.

But another kind of satisfaction is being felt by others in New Jersey. Craig Staskiewicz, 35, who works for the Longo brothers (but does not play soccer), said the coming of the World Cup to the United States, and the hallowed Azzurri to Martinsville, had given a lift to his friends from soccer-playing countries.



Dino Baggio gave baseball a shot at Italy's camp in Martinsville, New Jersey.

Snafus Cited As Tickets Abound for Many Games

By Paul Feldman
Los Angeles Times Staff

LOS ANGELES — On the eve of the 1994 edition of the planet's most popular sporting event, a kick-off in Chicago and Dallas, approximately 100,000 tickets remained for matches up to and including the final at the Rose Bowl on July 17, World Cup '94 officials said.

The unusual availability of over-the-counter tickets at this late date, particularly for the final, may reflect a lingering apathy to the international soccer tournament among Americans, who are serving as first-time hosts. But some also point to the high price of the tickets, several lackluster early-round matchups and the organizing committee's apparent inefficiency and Byzantine ticket sales system.

World Cup officials, who have been hit with thousands of complaints regarding ticketing snafus, insist that their operation is proceeding smoothly and that, by game time, virtually all seats will be filled.

To purchase remaining seats for the final game directly from the tournament's organizers, fans must also buy tickets for the semifinal and third-place games at the Rose Bowl. The packages of three tickets go for \$1,250 to \$2,500 — about three times the face value of individual tickets to the three games that had been offered by the organizers in limited supplies last year.

"\$1,750? Who the hell is going to pay that in Los Angeles when we're recovering from earthquakes, riots and a bad economy?" said Fred Ross, co-owner of Front Row Center Tickets in Los Angeles. "They're engaged in legalized scalping."

Moreover, those springing for the packages are supplied no information on the specific location of their seats until the tickets arrive at their homes by overnight mail. Last week, a class-action lawsuit was filed in Chicago on behalf of ticket-holders who claim that after paying for top-end tickets, they received seats at the far corners of Soldier Field.

World Cup officials said Thursday that there were still several hundred tickets remaining at the end of the week. Last week, a class-action lawsuit was filed in Chicago on behalf of ticket-holders who claim that after paying for top-end tickets, they received seats at the far corners of Soldier Field.

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Sergio Torricio, a Los Angeles travel agent, said his company had 50 tickets left for Sunday's Cameroon-Sweden game that were ordered last year before it was known what the team matchups would be. With sales slow, Torricio has gone so far as to call the Swedish consulate for advice, but has still been unable to locate buyers.

"We've been selling those tickets for a while, but they're not selling," he said. "But there's just no interest."

World Cup officials had previously announced sellouts of all but 14 of the 52 games this summer. But the ticketing director, Maria E. Messing, said that "several hundred" tickets had become available through the organizers to most cities at the Rose Bowl and other sites in recent days because of "checks that bounced and tickets returned at the last minute."

"In a 90,000-seat stadium that's not very many," Messing said of the Rose Bowl, which has a soccer capacity of 91,794.

"Traditionally, World Cup games are sold out, but they've never had as many tickets — 3.5 million — as we've had this year," said Messing. "The record-holder until now was Italy in 1990, I believe, and I believe they had a million fewer tickets to sell."

Calls to Ticketmaster on Thursday showed 775 tickets were available for Saturday's Colombia-Romania contest. For Sunday's game, \$45 and \$65 seats were for sale at face value (plus Ticketmaster's service charges of \$3.50 and up per ticket).

A handful of early contests — most notably Italy vs. Ireland at Giants Stadium in New Jersey — are particularly hot tickets with widespread scalping anticipated.

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It's Unthinkable! Dublin May Be a Desert Today

Reuters

DUBLIN — Soccer fan drinkers here thirsting for World Cup celebrations Saturday may have to go dry.

Employees of the city's bars have announced strike plans, over pay, that are aimed to sabotage one of the biggest parties Dublin has seen in decades.

As their dispute headed toward injury time, managers warned that the unthinkable may happen: Dublin's pubs may have to shut their doors to drinkers just before the Republic of Ireland kicks off against Italy in its first World Cup match in New York.

A strike would close hundreds of pubs

where drinkers had hoped to watch the match on television, although some non-union taverns outside the dispute would stay open.

Representatives of the bar workers' union, Mandate, and the Licensed Vintners Association met on Friday to seek a settlement, but managers said they were worried.

The stoppage would affect pubs and clubs in the Dublin area, where more than a million of the country's 3 million people live, but is unlikely to spoil the party in rural areas.

The strike, if it is held, is expected to last some time and managers say grudgingly that though "no one wants to

strike" their staffs feel entitled to the money that Mandate, which represents 3,000 employees, is trying to win.

Mandate members, by a 98 percent majority, voted last week to strike after a breakdown of pay and condition talks. They are to hold a meeting on Saturday morning to decide whether to go ahead.

The union is demanding a 1 percent pay increase pledged last October under a national wage agreement, plus overtime for hours worked cleaning up bars after midnight, when most close. The union claims bar employees often work unpaid until the small hours to get pubs clean for the following day.

Italy's Baggio: Portrait of an Artist in Search of a Masterpiece

By William Gilda
Washington Post Staff

MARTINSVILLE, New Jersey — His eyes are green, his skin olive and tanned. Unlike most American athletes, he is small, slim-shouldered, almost frail-looking, not even the size of many everyday people you see on the street.

He stands only 5 feet 7 (1.70 meters) and weighs just 159 pounds (71 kilograms). But on almost any street in Europe, Roberto Baggio, 27, stands out — and not because of the pony tail that hangs from his otherwise clipped, dark hair. It's because he is the greatest soccer player in Italy, possibly the world.

He is the man, according to Pelé, who can lift Italy's good team to greatness.

One day last week, as teammates

practiced, romping like finely honed colts on a lush, green practice field behind the Pinyon School in northern New Jersey, Baggio remained on the sideline, resting a strained Achilles tendon.

He's like a prized thoroughbred or an exquisite teacup, which both damage easily. Physical ailments have always seemed a threat to Baggio's stardom. On this day, he looks serene but he admits being concerned. He's been in a scoring slump — several games with the national team and no goals.

"It's weird," he said. The trouble comes at a bad time, with Italy about to begin play in the World Cup on Saturday against Ireland at Giants Stadium.

Baggio said that he needed more room to roam in Italy's offensive scheme, that he was crowded play-

ing as the center of three forwards in a formation that the coach, Arrigo Sacchi, has installed to replace the traditional two forwards.

Baggio hastens to add that he agrees with Sacchi, but at the same time issues what seems a warning.

Alluding to the second round of the tournament, he said: "I hope that in the future they have a little more space for me. Now it is not so important that I do not have so much space, but in the future it could be a problem. It is still early. The important thing now is that I am serving the team, and that the team goes forward into the second round."

Ah, Baggio, a humble man, they say in Italy, a team player. But an Italian journalist has another question for Baggio, who is wearing his Italia cap backward and white athletic shoes without laces, crumpling the backs of the shoes with his heels. He is sitting on a sofa in a tent near the practice field. A group of Italian writers and two Americans are gathered about him. Two Italians interpret. The question: "Roberto, would you be happy if you don't score but simply serve the others and the team wins the World Cup?"

Baggio shrugs, and a smile plays at his lips. And now we find out what's on his mind. "Well," he says, "the best thing to do is to find the type of play to make Italy win the World Cup and maybe Baggio be the best player."

So it is that an Italian artist who wants no shackles, just freedom to create, has come to America seeking to certify his brilliance on the world stage, to be spoken of in the

same breath as, say, Diego Maradona. Too many people have suggested that Baggio has not yet warmed such comparison.

The most stinging comment came from the former great French player Michel Platini. He said Baggio had not yet earned his No. 10 jersey.

"He's still a 9½," Platini said. Baggio wants to forge an unequalled reputation — and, of course, reap the fortune that comes with it.

"Baggio! Baggio!" That's the cry heard in the leafy New Jersey neighborhood whenever the Italian bus shuttles back and forth between the practice field and the hotel. They've learned about Baggio here. In Italy he is regarded as a monument to the sport. So when the Fiorentina club team in Florence did the unthinkable in 1990

and sold Baggio to Juventus of Turin for a then-record \$12 million transfer fee, there were riots for several nights in Florence.

Baggio had come to love Florence, in the first game between the two teams, in Florence, he refused to take a penalty kick. Juventus fans couldn't believe it, especially after another player missed the kick. Baggio is not always understood by his fans.

Baggio said the Italian team's major problem was getting everyone "100 percent" by Saturday.

"We've got to talk more on the pitch," he added. "I like to play with my back to the goal, but my colleagues have to tell me when I'm alone or how much room I have so I can choose, to pass or to go straight for the goal."

Veterans Fill Italian and Irish Lineups

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The Italian coach, Arrigo Sacchi, on Friday unexpectedly named Roberto Donadoni, the veteran AC Milan midfielder, to the starting lineup for Saturday's World Cup match against Ireland at Giants Stadium.

Sacchi named the following 11 players for Italy's first World Cup match of Group E: Gianluca Pagliuca, Mauro Tassotti, Paolo Maldini, Dino Baggio, Alessandro Costacurta, Franco Baresi, Donadoni, Demetrio Albertini, Giuseppe Signori, Roberto Baggio and Alberico Evani.

That combination of players has never played in a World Cup qualifying or warmup matches.

Sacchi said it was the best mid-field configuration for matches against physical opponents with strong styles of play.

"It's kind of choice that guarantees the team a flexibility of schemes during the match," Sacchi said after Italy's final warmup at the stadium.

There had been much talk in the past few days about the possibility that Inter Milan's Nicola Bertoni or AC Milan's Daniele Massaro could start as midfielder-forward.

Under the announced plan, Donadoni will team with Dino Baggio, Albertini and Evani at midfield and will support Roberto Baggio and Signori in front.

Donadoni, 30, a veteran with 50 caps, was a key player in AC Milan's triumphs in the Italian League and in the Champions' Cup this year.

The Irish coach, Jack Charlton, on Friday put his faith in experience for the match.

Denis Irwin and Ray Houghton were picked instead of the younger players Gary Kelly and Jason McAteer, a selection Charlton admitted had been "difficult."

"It was tempting to play one of the young lads but how can you leave Denis Irwin out?" he said. "He was voted the best fullback in England last year."

Gary Kelly's one for the future, but there are two more first-round games to go and I'm sure they'll all get to play," he added.

Charlton laughed off suggestions that Sacchi might be scared of the Irish, and said he was not convinced the Italian's intention to revert to a 4-4-2 formation.

"I'll be even more surprised tomorrow if he plays it," he said. Charlton said the heat and humidity would be problems.

"When they're running about at the pace they'll be doing tomorrow, of course it's going to bother them," he said. (AP, Reuters)

New Breed 'Keepers Will Keep Foes, and Teammates, on Toes

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Some love to fly from post to post and rarely stray from the goal. Others prefer to sally forth and block the play, using their feet instead of their hands.

The contrast between the traditional goalkeeper and the goalkeeper-player is far from new. But in the World Cup, it will be more in evidence than ever before.

While Argentina's Sergio Goycochea and Italy's Gianluca Pagliuca seem tied to the goal line, Mexico's Jorge Campos and Colombia's Oscar Córdoba play most of the game outside the penalty area.

And keepers like Michel Preud'homme of Belgium, Andoni Zubizarreta of Spain or Carlos Trucco of Bolivia prefer a cautious, middle-of-the-road attitude between the two styles.

Campos and Córdoba are the chief exponents of the go-forward style, which has gained growing numbers of converts since rules were changed to ban the keeper from handling backpasses.

"Campos is the model goalkeeper of the 21st century," said César Menotti, coach of 1978 World Cup

champion Argentina after seeing Campos play in the 1993 Copa America.

The Mexican keeper, who sometimes times the attack, is so far the most skilled of the field-playing goalkeepers. He plays fullback outside the penalty area for most of the game.

This development affects the play, leaving a defender free to join the midfield or the attack and put more pressure on the opposing team.

On the other hand, keepers like Campos and Córdoba are vulnerable to long high balls, which force them to scramble back to the penalty area.

An error usually means a goal. In the 1990 World Cup, Cameroon forward Roger Milla stole the ball from René Higuita and scored to eliminate Colombia from the tournament.

Higuita was left off the Colombia national team this year after being convicted of acting as a mediator to obtain the release of a kidnapped girl. Negotiating with kidnappers is illegal in Colombia.

But Cameroon has picked up on the Higuita style, having their own Joseph Bell, who despite being 39 likes to leave his goal as much as the youngsters.

Brazil's Taffarel and Switzerland's Marco Pascolo rarely venture from the line.

Romania's Florian Prunea and Sweden's Thomas Ravelli belong to the "sally forth" school, said Carlos Bilardo, who coached Argentina to 1986 World Cup title.

"A goalkeeper should stick to his style, as long as the ball doesn't go past the goal line," Bilardo said, recalling 1978 Argentinian keeper Fillo. "Fillo always remained between the goalposts, but he always caught the ball."

A stark difference between the go-forward keepers and his more traditional counterpart is his ability to control the ball with his feet.

Campos seems determined to get his first goal in World Cup competition, nearly achieving the feat in qualifying.

What seems to be lost is the art of preventing goals. Little is said anymore of Walter Zenga's record 517-minute scoreless streak during the championships in Italy in 1990.

Zenga didn't even make Italy's roster this time around.

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In Steamy Florida, Morocco-Belgian Rivalry Heats Up

The Associated Press

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida — The Florida heat has been compounded by some heated criticism of the Belgian national team by Morocco's Nacer Abdellah, providing an added flare ahead of the Belgium-Morocco game Sunday in Orlando.

If facing underdog Morocco could not excite the Belgians, Abdellah, who plays club soccer in Belgium, certainly did with sneering comments about Belgian players.

"If this won't get them going, then they wouldn't be real sportsmen," said the Belgian coach, Paul van Himst, holding a copy of

newspaper report of Abdellah's criticism. "Even my grandmother can outrun him," the Belgian daily Het Volk quoted Abdellah as saying of the veteran defender Michel De Wolf. "Our forwards will have fun."

"It pleases me," said Van Himst, expecting the comments to inspire his players.

In another interview, the Moroccan player talked about intimidating the Croatian-born striker Josip Weber with kicks to the shins and comments about the war in the Balkans.

"He cannot stand that you kick at him and talk to him," Abdellah told the Belgian weekly Humo. "He's got a lot of problems in his native country and you have to work on that."

"It is repulsive," said Van Himst. "You'd think his place should not be in soccer."

Weber was naturalized in March after moving to Belgium with his family six years ago, and he has galvanized the Belgian offense.

With Weber providing depth as an opportunistic all-out striker, Van Himst has positioned two forwards behind him and put the offense-minded playmaker Enzo Scifo in midfield.

During a successful preparation campaign, Belgium beat Zambia, 9-0, and Hungary, 3-1, with Weber scoring six times in the two games. The team has continued to pile on the goals during exhibition matches here.



Groundskeeper Thomas Lujan watering Stanford Stadium's new grass, which was declared in good shape for Monday's match.

If the Grass Grows Greener, It's Been Transplanted

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Some are seized by the thrill of World Cup soccer. Others would just as soon watch grass grow.

And that's what sod growers have been doing quietly in fields around the country.

They have made extraordinary efforts to see that the world's best soccer players have a prime plot on which to play.

Of the nine World Cup venues, the surfaces of eight were entirely replaced. Stanford Stadium outside San Francisco kept its original turf, but it had to be extended over the running track to meet World Cup dimensions.

(The new sod that replaced the

dead grass in the middle of the field was declared in good shape for Monday's first-round game between Brazil and Russia.)

Large rolls of Kentucky Bluegrass, Fescue, hybrid bermudagrass, perennial ryegrass and Tifway II hybrid have been shipped to Michigan from California, to Chicago from Colorado, to New Jersey from North Carolina and to Boston from Rhode Island.

The sod — grown on sand, soil and plastic — has been cut and planted in hexagonal, triangle or trapezoidal modules or laid out in the traditional slab and roll form.

To re-sod Chicago's Soldier Field, the search for perfect turf took organizers 1,000 miles (1,600

kilometers) west to Randy Graff's Turf Farm in Fort Morgan, Colorado.

The sandy fields of Colorado were a perfect match for the sand-based Soldier Field.

The Colorado-grown Kentucky bluegrass was cut into strips 4 feet wide and 45 feet long (about 1.2 meters by 13.7). A truck then was loaded with about 2,400 pounds (about 2,000 kilograms) to begin the trip East. Thirty-six trucks were needed to cover Soldier Field.

A crew and the only harvester in the country that can lay strips of such size were flown to Chicago from Rhode Island.

Graff's Turf Farm caught the eye of organizers after George Tona,

chief groundskeeper for the baseball's Kansas City Royals, visited the farm.

"He said the grass was perfect for the World Cup," said Betsy Graff, co-owner of Graff's Turf Farm. "We didn't know what he was talking about."

Some of the most innovative preparation came from an experiment by Dr. John Rogers of Michigan State. The objective was to bring a natural grass field into a covered stadium.

"It's an incredible experiment that was successful," said Doug Fender, executive director of the American Sod Producers Association.

Because World Cup matches re-

quire a natural surface, the artificial grass field at Giants Stadium was buried under four inches of sand loam. The sod, shipped from North Carolina, then was put in place.

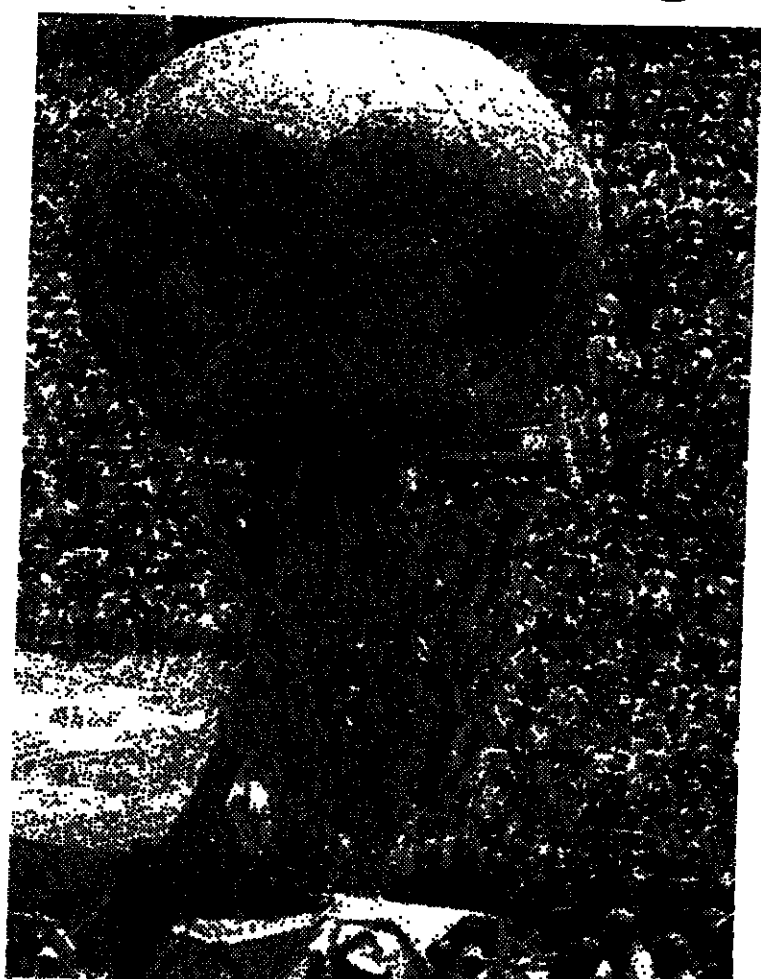
Sod for each of the nine World Cup arenas had to be consistent. Bermudagrass, usually a southern, warm-season grass, was shipped to New Jersey so the winning team from the eastern section of competition can play on a familiar surface when it advances to the championships in Los Angeles.

"The U.S. may not lead the world when it comes to the game of soccer," Fender said. "But the contribution we can make to excellent playing conditions is unmatched."

هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ

SPORTS WORLD CUP

With Glittering Spectacle and Searing Sun, the Matches Begin



First a giant replica of the World Cup trophy was brought out during the ceremonies, then Germany set about defending its title, although Thomas Berthold had a bruising run-in with Bolivia's Luis Ramallo.

FIFA Cheers Havelange, Adds 14, Then Wrangles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Joao Havelange was re-elected as president, 14 new members were added, then FIFA developed a damaging split between the old and new continental soccer powers at its two-day congress.

Havelange, the 78-year-old Brazilian industrialist, ran unopposed and won by acclamation of the 164 delegates to FIFA's 49th Congress, who gave him a standing ovation. "I was moved," he said Thursday. "I was sensitive to the show of emotion and the decision that I should stay for another four years. I was moved, and I will do my best."

Although he will be 82 by the time his term expires, Havelange did not rule out going for four more years. "I have never presented myself

for re-election. I have always been asked by the presidents of the continental federations," he said Thursday. "If I continue in good health and my working conditions continue to be good — you will have to ask the presidents of the federations what they think."

Havelange said he wanted to see soccer become more attack oriented and less violent. "People pay good money and they deserve to be entertained," he said. "We do not want just to see one team kicking the ball around so the other team cannot get it."

The new members added were Azerbaijan, Cook Islands, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Tonga, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The congress agreed with an executive committee recommendation that membership be denied to Bosnia-Herzegovina because of the upheaval there.

Then came the hard part. The resistance of Europe and South America to claims for better representation by Africa, Asia and North and Central America produced a deadlock that left FIFA in the bizarre position of continuing to recognize the defunct Soviet Union.

A personal intervention by Havelange failed to resolve an impasse involving the Russian vice-president, Vyacheslav Kolosov. His place on the FIFA executive stemmed from a 1946 decision to give the Soviet Union a permanent seat as one of eight vice-presidents. Egypt proposed that the Soviet place should go to Europe but that FIFA's executive should at the

same time be expanded from 21 to 25 members with extra representatives for Africa, Asia and North and Central America. That idea was rejected by the traditional soccer powers from Europe and South America, with a vote of 90 for and 63 against failing to reach the necessary 75 percent majority. Which angered the Africans, who proceeded to block an executive committee proposal simply deleting the Soviet Union from FIFA statutes and awarding an extra place on the executive to Europe. "The world used to end at the Mediterranean. No longer!" said Jean-Claude Ganga, head of the Congo's soccer federation. David Will, the FIFA vice-president from Scotland who heads the judicial commission, said Europe had decided to give the place to

Rijkaard 50-50 to Play In Netherlands Opener, U.S. Loses Star Renya

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Midfielder Frank Rijkaard, who has been on the Dutch national team longer than any current player, practiced Friday for the first time since the Oranje arrived in Florida last Sunday. He said he felt some pain in his right upper leg, which he injured in Sunday's 3-0 friendly against Canada, but that it was getting better. However, he refused to say whether he expected to play in Monday's opener against Saudi Arabia in Washington D.C.

Rijkaard, who normally plays right midfield, was shifted to right defender as the team scrimmaged for approximately 40 minutes 11-on-11. That could mean he will start Monday. Moving him to the back line would create a defensive unit of Rijkaard, Ronald Koeman and Frank de Boer. Jan Wouters would move from left to right midfield, with Wim Jonk and Rob Witschge filling the line. Bryan Roy at left wing, Dennis Bergkamp and Ronald de Boer at striker, and Marc Overmars on right wing appear to be the first team formation.

Claudio Reyna, the star of the U.S. team's midfield, has not fully recovered from a strained hamstring and is unlikely to play in the opening match against Switzerland, the team's assistant coach said Friday in Pontiac, Michigan. "It would be very difficult for Claudio to play on Saturday because he has not trained with the team," Tim Lickoski said. "The way things are now I think we'll see him for the first time next Wednesday against Colombia."

Reyna, 20, is likely to be replaced by 23-year-old Mike Sorber. Key Swiss striker Adrian Kary, struggling to recover from an ankle injury, said earlier he had only a 50-50 chance of playing against the United States. "I did not train with the team yesterday or today because I felt some pain," he said. "After training with the team tomorrow I will talk to (coach) Roy Hodgson and take a decision. At the moment my chances are 50-50."

The coach, Roy Hodgson, said that if Kary did not start the game he would probably be on the bench. "In any case, he will probably need an injection," he added. For Jan Eriksson, the defender whose two spectacular headers helped Sweden gain the semifinals in the 1992 European Championship, the World Cup ended before it began. What appeared to be a slight injury to his right thigh in practice Wednesday proved to be a ruptured muscle that will keep him sidelined between four and six weeks.

Teddy Lucic, a rookie who has not yet played for the national team, received FIFA's approval to replace Eriksson. Lucic, 21, played well for Vastra Frohunda in the Swedish first division this spring. "My story surrounded an injury to my right knee," he said. "I was in a Thursday afternoon training session in San Jose, California. The team's doctor, Lidio Toledo, had said that Romario would practice with his teammates. Instead Romario hitting himself to some light running on his own. Afterward, both Toledo and Romario left without giving interviews, setting alarm bells ringing among the army of Brazilian reporters. But team officials continued to guarantee that Romario would play in the opening match against Russia in San Francisco on Monday. "It was just a precaution," said the coach, Carlos Alberto Parreira. Belgium's coach, Paul Van

Strik, said that doubts about Marc Degryse and Lorenzo Staelens might make him delay naming his line-up for Sunday's match with Morocco until the day of the game. Striker Degryse has been troubled by a groin injury since last Sunday, while midfielder Staelens has had problems adapting to the intense heat and humidity in Florida. Argentina's star forward, Claudio Camigella, might miss the opener against Greece on Tuesday because of a toe injury. Veterans like Pierre Littbarski, Gary Linckey and Zico went to Japan. Thomas Ravelli of Sweden, the most experienced goalkeeper in the World Cup, would love to end his career in the United States.



The moody Brazilian striker Romario trained by himself, setting off alarm bells among the country's army of reporters.

Himst, said that doubts about Marc Degryse and Lorenzo Staelens might make him delay naming his line-up for Sunday's match with Morocco until the day of the game. Striker Degryse has been troubled by a groin injury since last Sunday, while midfielder Staelens has had problems adapting to the intense heat and humidity in Florida. Argentina's star forward, Claudio Camigella, might miss the opener against Greece on Tuesday because of a toe injury. Veterans like Pierre Littbarski, Gary Linckey and Zico went to Japan. Thomas Ravelli of Sweden, the most experienced goalkeeper in the World Cup, would love to end his career in the United States.

"I'd prefer America because the lifestyle is more similar to what I'm used to in Sweden," he said. "I can also speak English." Living in America would also make it easier for Ravelli to follow his favorite American sports better. "I love basketball," he said. "It's been exciting to watch the NBA finals over here. I also like watching (American) football. I've seen many Super Bowl games, although they're usually on at the middle of the night in Sweden." Ravelli, 34, who could tie Bjorn Nordqvist's national record of 115 appearances if Sweden reaches the quarterfinals, made his national team debut in 1981 when he also received the "Golden Ball" as his country's player of the year.

booked a surprised Jürgen Kohler in the seventh minute for a physical foul: it was one of six cards awarded (two yellow for Germany, three yellows and a clinching red against Bolivia) by FIFA's new breed of referee. The Germans were awakened in the 14th minute by the least intimidated of them, Andreas Möller, whose cross was headed point blank by Karlheinz Riedle into the chest of the Bolivian goalkeeper, Carlos Trucco. Five minutes later, the witty German midfielder, Thomas Hässler, made his first statement by dumping Marco Sandt and freeing Riedle ominously. Over these 20 minutes the Germans seemed to be building toward a rout, but in fact the best they could manage were a couple of radar salvos from Matthias Sammer and Lothar Matthäus. With the afternoon heat weighing down their shirts and nothing to show for their work against a nation scoreless, 0-16, in three previous World Cup matches, the German crescendo spent itself. Before they could realize the full, they were watching goalkeeper Bodo Illgner diving to push away a rocket from the ever dangerous Erwin Sánchez, the only Bolivian to play in Europe. It was as tough a save for Illgner as any that his Bolivian peer had been forced to make. Considering that they had qualified on the basis of victories in the high altitude of La Paz, and that they had failed to score in their last four friendlies, the Bolivians were remarkably poised. They moved into the German half and stayed as if they belonged there, with Sánchez directing from back of the line, far from Matthäus. The Germans had to be wary that the humidity might work the same wonders for Bolivia. Having considered this possibility at halftime, the Germans came out with renewed inspiration, forcing their agenda against an opponent happy to settle back in defense before gathering up for a full counter-attack. The Germans pelted and pelted, and then, from his own end, a long barnstormer ball from Matthäus — harmless if not for the presence of Hässler, who was a half-dozen steps behind the defense as he turned to chest it. Sliding in agony at his feet, much too late, was the goalkeeper Trucco, in a new white visor introduced in the second half, flailing as he saw the ball nudged away from him and ahead to the prolific hero of Germany's championship in Italy four years before, Jürgen Klinsmann. He who rode it home in the 60th minute as surely as water after the dam has burst.

CUP: Germany Wins

Continued from Page 1

THE CALENDAR OF WORLD CUP GAMES

FIRST ROUND									
All times Eastern Standard Time									
Three points awarded for a victory									
GROUP A									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0			
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GROUP B									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Colombia vs. Romania, 7:35 p.m.									
Switzerland vs. United States, 11:35 a.m.									
GROUP C									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Romania vs. Switzerland, 4:05 p.m.									
Colombia vs. United States, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP D									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Brazil vs. Cameroon, 4:05 p.m.									
Sweden vs. Russia, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP E									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany vs. Spain, 4:05 p.m.									
South Korea vs. Bulgaria, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP F									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium vs. Morocco, 12:35 p.m.									
Netherlands vs. Saudi Arabia, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP G									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium vs. Netherlands, 12:35 p.m.									
Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco, 12:35 p.m.									
GROUP H									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Brazil vs. Cameroon, 4:05 p.m.									
Sweden vs. Russia, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP I									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany vs. Spain, 4:05 p.m.									
South Korea vs. Bulgaria, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP J									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium vs. Morocco, 12:35 p.m.									
Netherlands vs. Saudi Arabia, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP K									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium vs. Netherlands, 12:35 p.m.									
Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco, 12:35 p.m.									
GROUP L									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Brazil vs. Cameroon, 4:05 p.m.									
Sweden vs. Russia, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP M									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany vs. Spain, 4:05 p.m.									
South Korea vs. Bulgaria, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP N									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium vs. Netherlands, 12:35 p.m.									
Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco, 12:35 p.m.									
GROUP O									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Brazil vs. Cameroon, 4:05 p.m.									
Sweden vs. Russia, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP P									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany vs. Spain, 4:05 p.m.									
South Korea vs. Bulgaria, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP Q									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium vs. Netherlands, 12:35 p.m.									
Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco, 12:35 p.m.									
GROUP R									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Brazil vs. Cameroon, 4:05 p.m.									
Sweden vs. Russia, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP S									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany vs. Spain, 4:05 p.m.									
South Korea vs. Bulgaria, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP T									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium vs. Netherlands, 12:35 p.m.									
Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco, 12:35 p.m.									
GROUP U									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Brazil vs. Cameroon, 4:05 p.m.									
Sweden vs. Russia, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP V									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany vs. Spain, 4:05 p.m.									
South Korea vs. Bulgaria, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP W									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium vs. Netherlands, 12:35 p.m.									
Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco, 12:35 p.m.									
GROUP X									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Brazil vs. Cameroon, 4:05 p.m.									
Sweden vs. Russia, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP Y									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany vs. Spain, 4:05 p.m.									
South Korea vs. Bulgaria, 7:35 p.m.									
GROUP Z									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium vs. Netherlands, 12:35 p.m.									
Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco, 12:35 p.m.									

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DAVE BARRY

No Pig-Ditching, Please

By Dave Barry

Miami—Americans are terrified by crime. We're afraid to leave our own homes. Even the criminals are afraid to go out. More and more, in urban areas, they're being forced to mug people by fax. ("FAX ME YOUR MONEY RIGHT NOW, OR I'M GOING TO FAX YOU A PICTURE OF A KNIFE.")

But you cannot escape crime by moving to a rural area. You will merely be trading one kind of crime (robbery and murder) for another (illegally dumped livestock carcasses). Consider the following news item from the March 29 issue of the Chickasha (Oklahoma) Daily Express ("Grady County's Only Daily Newspaper"). This is the top story on the front page. The headline and first paragraph are as follows:

"ROTTING PIG FOUND IN DITCH"

"VERDEN — Responding to a tip from an employee, Verden farmer Bill McVey found a rotting pig in a ditch two miles north of town."

Some people have all the luck. Twenty years in the news business, and I never once received a tip concerning the location of a rotting pig.

According to the Daily Express story, farmer McVey reported the pig to the authorities, who were looking into it, so to speak. Because you cannot, legally, just leave a dead pig in a ditch. You must dispose of your deceased livestock properly. There are companies that will take care of this for you, as referenced in the last paragraph of the Daily Express story, which states, and I am not making this up:

"As for proper disposal of large dead animals, McVey contracts with Used Cow Dealer."

I was unable to contact Used Cow Dealer directly, but I did call the Daily Express and speak to the author of the rotting-pig story, Michael Levin, who revealed, after some prodding, that if anybody ever does make a made-for-TV movie out of this, he would like to be played by Matthew Modine. He also confirmed that there really is such a company as Used Cow Dealer.

"They'll come out and pick up your dead cows," he said.

I want to find out what techniques are used by professionals to

remove large dead livestock, because I believe these techniques might help me get my 13-year-old son out of bed on school mornings. Contrary to what nuclear scientists will try to tell you, the most powerful force in the universe is NOT the atom together; it's the force that develops between my son and his bed overnight. Sometimes he has to go to school with his bed still attached to his body; this has really hurt his gym grade.

Speaking of beds, I have here another news item concerning the rural crime wave, from the April 10 issue of the Watertown (New York) Daily Times:

"THERESA — State police and Jefferson County sheriff's deputies were called at 8:03 P.M. Saturday to a report of a man shooting his bed with a shotgun in his house. A radio dispatch said the man then dragged his bed out in the yard and shot it again."

Obviously we should not judge this case until we have heard both sides, the man's and the bed's. But my initial reaction is to side with the man. Sometimes you have no choice but to shoot furniture. For years my family has been stalked by a hideous old mucus-colored armchair that we bought at an auction for 25 cents long ago when we could not afford human furniture. Each time we moved, we'd tell ourselves we were going to get rid of this chair, but each time we got to our new house the chair would be there, squatting in a corner, chuckling softly. It was a Stephen King chair.

Finally, on our last move, I put the chair out by the curb with a bunch of other stuff; scavengers took everything else — including some really pathetic junk, such as aerodynamically impaired Frisbees with sectors chewed off by dogs — but they left the chair. As we drove away, I could feel it staring at us. We haven't seen it at our new house yet, but I know it's out there somewhere, watching, waiting, and I know that, some night, I may have to exercise my right to defend my home, as clearly stated in the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. ("It's O.K. to shoot a chair.") And then, in accordance with the law, you have to call the Used Chair Dealer.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Vintage Menotti: At 82, He's Going on 20

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Gian Carlo Menotti explained at once that he is now 82 years old and can no longer drink coffee. Then he ordered a cup of coffee. It becomes clear in the course of conversation that if he refers often to his age, it is mostly in disbelief.

And no wonder. In Paris to promote the 37th Spoleto festival in Italy, which runs from June 22 to July 10, he has also since last year headed the Rome opera and is raising \$7.5 million (\$11.25 million) to create

MARY BLUME

a theater school in the stables of Yster House, south of Edinburgh, where he lives with his adopted son Francis, known as Chip, and Chip's wife and two small children. Chip has now taken over as president of Spoleto while Menotti continues as artistic director.

"I am 82 and I act as if I am 20, which is why I made my son, who is 53, president. I have reached my second youth while he is older than I am now."

Famously attractive and charming, Menotti says that one way he has been able to take on so much in his long career is by always living beyond his means. When four Scottish authorities investigated his finances they concluded that he didn't have a penny and wondered how he managed to survive. "I said, 'Well if you sail on the Titanic you expect to go first class.'"

When he founded the Spoleto Festival of Two Worlds in 1958, he was living in Mount Kisco, New York, with his fellow composer Samuel Barber and had won a unique reputation as an immensely successful composer of "The Consul" and "The Saint of Bleeker Street" and the television perennial "Amahl and the Night Visitors," proving that contemporary opera could win critics' praise, Broadway audiences' ticket money, and the Pulitzer Prize.

In founding the festival, he wanted to help his native Italy out of postwar financial doldrums and introduce new American musical, theatrical, literary and fine arts talent. The natives hated the idea, competing impresarios hired airplanes to bomb the town with anti-Menotti pamphlets, and Menotti coped with such problems as storing 300 costumes for Verdi's "Macbeth" when there were only 20 coat hangers in all Spoleto.

The festival, which over the years has introduced new and now major artists, was a huge success and spawned an American twin in Charleston, South Carolina, which after years of conflict Menotti has quit: "Those silly rich ladies telling me what to do and not giving money to the festival."

Financial and artistic infighting clearly keep Menotti young and he is having a good time coping with the Rome opera's consid-



Gian Carlo Menotti: "Now I am out of fashion."

erable problems, beginning with resentment from both Spoleto and Rome that he has taken on the directorship. "Rome says it doesn't want to be a second Spoleto and Spoleto says now you have Rome you don't care about us."

He began his first season in Rome last year with a \$56 million deficit which he hopes the government might cancel. "Poverty is the mother of invention," he says, and he opened his season with an "Aida" using borrowed 25-year-old sets and costumes. "It was a fabulous opening because no one paints like that anymore," Rome audiences, he says, tend to be apathetic and while he would like to rival La Scala he doesn't have Milan's faithful following and what he claims is the publicity machine of the local newspaper, La Corriere della Sera.

"No matter what La Scala does it is always marvelous, marvelous. As you know, they inaugurated their season with one of the most boring operas ever written, 'La Vestale' by Spontini, everybody was asleep but it got marvelous reviews. Our 'Aida,' which was a triumph, was hardly mentioned."

Menotti was born in Italy's gloomy northern lake district and so finds Scotland congenial. "I love storms. I love snow. I hate long sunny weeks. Also, to find silence in Italy you have to be a millionaire. In Scotland silence is still affordable."

He hasn't quite broken through the language barrier, he says, but leads a thoroughly domestic life centered on his grandchildren. "People think because I know a lot of principles that I am always out. But I have no hobbies. I don't play golf. I don't look at television. I don't go to funerals. I don't go to baptisms except my own grandchildren's."

He is building a complicated marionette theater, with sets by famous artists, for his grandchildren and for himself. Marionettes were his first love in childhood. As a composer his passion is for theater; his blood races, he says, when he breathes that terrible air.

His operas, he says, were an attempt to prove that opera can work outside of the opera house. "Everyone said I was writing

opera for Broadway. Not at all, I was writing opera for opera. I was trying to show that opera can be given every night and still fill a theater." His operas, he says, were never as good in opera houses as they were in the theater.

But his more successful operas were a long time ago. For years at Spoleto Menotti thought he was simply borrowing time from composing; now he wonders if it wasn't an escape.

"Well," he said, speaking more slowly than usual. "This is a question that draws blood from my heart. I think that in a certain way I betrayed myself as a composer. I gave so much time to things that are not important to me to have an excuse not to go back to composing."

"Composing is a torment, any artist will tell you that. You are looking for an ideal of perfection that perhaps does not exist. So rather than having to face myself as a composer I did all these marginal things."

"It is a long time. Now I am out of fashion, the wonderful days are all gone, my operas are still played all over the world but always the same ones. I am just reading a wonderful quotation by Schiller — if a song is to live in eternity it has to be destroyed in life. It is very sad to say but true, we composers have to be forgotten to be rediscovered."

Menotti says he never abandoned composing. "I do believe in it, otherwise I wouldn't struggle." At Chip's insistence he is now composing more than in recent years, concentrating on chamber music. He has also been asked by a London studio to re-record his operas and fully intends to improve them if he likes.

"I am against those musicologists who always want the original version. It's never the one that the composer is actually satisfied with. Toscanini showed me the corrected orchestrations that Debussy made of 'La Mer,' whenever he heard 'La Mer' he made little changes."

"Composers, poets, they are not inventing anything, they are searching for something. Valéry said a poem is never finished, it is just abandoned, which to me describes what an artist is about — the search for an ideal beauty, an aesthetic truth that may or may not exist, you don't know."

"We go as far as we can and say that's as near as I can get. As you can see, I'm a neoplatonist." Menotti said, brightening. "I believe there is something called Beauty and all we can try to do is remember this fleeting vision the artist has, try to remember as much as we can."

The 82-year-old going-on-20 sees memory as a way of starting anew. "You remember that something exists somewhere and you try to catch that moment of vision once again."

Rock Band Bass Player Found Dead in Seattle

It is the second death in two months to rock Seattle's music scene: Kristian Pfaff, 26, the bass player for Courtney Love's band Hole was found dead Thursday in her bathtub, syringes and other suspected drug paraphernalia nearby. An autopsy is scheduled. Love is the widow of Kurt Cobain, the leader of the grunge-rock band Nirvana who shot himself to death in April at the couple's Seattle home.

Remember the story headlined in the TV two-weeks ago that the divorce was discreet as Reynolds dropped out of Florida's courthouse through a back door. He gets the \$1 million ranch in Jupiter, Florida, and a \$2 million waterfront mansion. Anderson gets \$2 million, over five years, a \$500,000 vacation home, and \$15,000 a month in child support.

Prince Charles was "morally embarrassed" in front of his young school friends when he first learned at the age of 9 that he would be the next Prince of Wales, he said in a television interview. He went to mark the 25th anniversary of his investiture.

Six months after announcing her intention to withdraw from public life, Charles' estranged wife, Diana, was back in the limelight on the cover of Vogue.

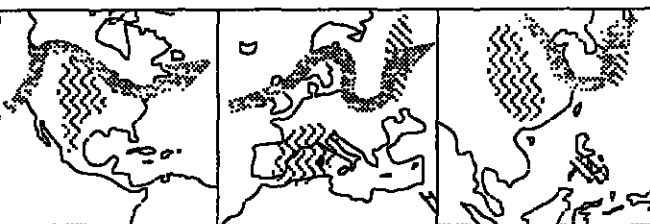
The Spanish-born actress who affair with Peter Haining, the chief of Britain's Defense Staff, caused a scandal earlier this year, had told a British tabloid she used to earn £1,000 (\$1,522) per week as the "hottest hooker in London." She was quoted as saying she spent five months in 1992 as a prostitute after the breakdown of her first marriage to Sir Anthony Rack. "I made a buck as (the) hottest hooker in London," the former Lady Rack said. "I have always liked sex and in the past I have slept with men for free. Why not do it for money?" The break-up of her marriage to Nicholas Rack, a London antique dealer, was also reported this week.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	23/73	14/57	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Amsterdam	19/65	14/57	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Antwerp	24/75	11/62	25/79	11/62	25/79	11/62
Athens	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Bari	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Berlin	19/68	11/62	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Bombay	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Buenos Aires	24/75	11/62	25/79	11/62	25/79	11/62
Budapest	25/77	12/62	26/73	12/62	26/73	12/62
Cairo	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Copenhagen	19/68	11/62	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Cuba Del Sol	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Dublin	19/68	11/62	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Edinburgh	19/68	11/62	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Florence	24/75	11/62	25/79	11/62	25/79	11/62
Frankfurt	24/75	11/62	25/79	11/62	25/79	11/62
Geneva	24/75	11/62	25/79	11/62	25/79	11/62
Helsinki	18/61	7/44	16/51	10/50	28/82	19/68
Istanbul	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
La Jolla	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
London	22/71	14/57	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Los Angeles	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Madrid	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Miami	30/86	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Moscow	20/58	10/50	21/70	12/52	21/70	12/52
Munich	24/75	11/62	25/79	11/62	25/79	11/62
Nice	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Oso	19/68	11/62	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Paris	22/71	14/57	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Prague	22/71	14/57	23/73	19/68	28/82	19/68
Rangoon	11/62	8/46	12/53	8/46	12/53	8/46
Rio de Janeiro	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Rome	24/75	11/62	25/79	11/62	25/79	11/62
San Francisco	18/61	7/44	16/51	10/50	28/82	19/68
Seoul	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Shanghai	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Taipei	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Tokyo	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Washington	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64



North America
Hot weather will continue over the central Plains Sunday into early next week. Thunderstorms over the Great Lakes states and Northeast will be followed by cooler, less humid weather early next week. Toronto to Montreal will have dry, pleasant weather Monday and Tuesday.

Europe
London through Paris will have warm weather Sunday into Tuesday. Hot weather over parts of Spain and southern France this weekend will spread toward the Alps and Italy Monday and Tuesday. Southeast Europe will be seasonable with a few scattered showers. Moscow will have a soaking rain.

Asia
Heavy rains will continue across central and southern Japan into early next week. Torrential downpours and flash floods are a possibility. Seoul will have rain, weather into early next week. Central China will be very warm early next week with drier weather finally pushing into southern China.

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80
Bombay	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80
Hong Kong	29/84	22/70	30/84	22/70	30/84	22/70
Manila	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80
New Delhi	42/107	27/80	42/107	27/80	42/107	27/80
Seoul	31/88	18/64	31/88	18/64	31/88	18/64
Singapore	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Taipei	31/88	24/75	31/88	24/75	31/88	24/75
Tokyo	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64

Africa	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Cairo	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Cape Town	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Harare	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Johannesburg	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
London	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Nairobi	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Paris	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Tripoli	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64

North America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Anchorage	17/52	10/38	17/52	10/38	17/52	10/38
Atlanta	30/86	21/70	30/86	21/70	30/86	21/70
Boston	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80
Chicago	33/91	18/64	33/91	18/64	33/91	18/64
Dallas	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80
Denver	30/86	21/70	30/86	21/70	30/86	21/70
Houston	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80	34/93	27/80
Los Angeles	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Miami	30/86	21/70	30/86	21/70	30/86	21/70
Minneapolis	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Moscow	30/86	21/70	30/86	21/70	30/86	21/70
New York	33/91	24/75	33/91	24/75	33/91	24/75
Phoenix	41/106	28/82	41/106	28/82	41/106	28/82
San Francisco	21/70	14/57	21/70	14/57	21/70	14/57
Seattle	20/58	8/46	20/58	8/46	20/58	8/46
Toronto	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64
Washington	28/82	18/64	31/89	19/68	28/82	18/64

Legend: p, partly cloudy; c, cloudy; sh, showers; th, thunderstorms; f, fog; dr, drizzle; s, snow; H, W, Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

POSTCARD

A 'Marble' Ford Takes Place of Lenin's Armored Car

By Lee Hockstader

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ST. PETERSBURG — Among this city's architectural treats is the Marble Palace, an 18th-century confection of luminous pink marble where czars and nobles played and danced their way into oblivion.

In this century the palace was sanctified by the Communists, who turned it into the Lenin Museum, set a granite pedestal in the courtyard and plunked upon it Lenin's armored car, emblazoned with the legend, "The Enemy of Capital."

Since communism's collapse, the Lenin Museum is gone and the Russian Museum has moved into the Marble Palace, decorating its walls with 18th- and 19th-century Russian portraits. And earlier this week, where "The Enemy of Capital" used to be parked, the creation of capital took its place: a 1944 Ford Modelo, painted to look like marble.

The new shrine was unveiled in brilliant sunshine as photographers jostled to shoot the smiling artist, a German named H.A. Schulz, who once filled St. Mark's Square in Venice with crumpled newspapers. But as the champagne corks popped and a 19-piece military band played, the Ford was stirring a debate

between those who consider it art and those who call it a cheap commercial stunt.

To the Russian Museum, which sanctioned the project — and received a donation in return — the Ford is not only art, it is also a statement.

"For generations we've had this image of the armored car imprinted in our memory — a metal car used to kill people," said Vladimir Gusev, director of the Russian Museum. "The most important thing is to distance ourselves from this gloomy image Russia has always projected. We're trying to get away from the notion that life is struggle and war."

Alexander Borovsky, the museum's director of modern art, said: "Russian art for many years was in isolation. My task as I see it is to internationalize the art scene in Russia."

But even among some of the museum's employees, the Ford's artistic merits are dubious. Ludmilla Lisetsky, a curator at the Marble Palace since 1975, dismissed the Ford as "an advertisement that we hope will not be there for long."

Olesya Turkina a curator at the museum, said: "You'll be describing the ultimate victory of capital. This isn't art; it's a pure economic and political gesture."

Perhaps to appease such critics, Gusev said that the "marble" Ford would be a temporary exhibit, perhaps for no more than a few months.

But even critics acknowledge that the Ford will "help the museum a lot," since it comes along with a contribution to the museum, from the automaker by way of Schulz, of some \$50,000. In Russia, where museums are desperate for cash to prevent the physical deterioration of their collections, that is a welcome sum.